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SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

HIS FIRST SPEECH.

In the course of an irregular and noisy debate, on the 7th December 1837, on the legality of the Irish election petition fund, Mr. B. Disraeli (following Mr. O'Connell) made his first speech in Parliament. He contended that the subscribers to the Spottiswoode fund were men anxious to work out the Reform Act, by putting an end to the system of boroughmongering, which in a different shape prevailed more extensively than ever. The mortified feelings of these individuals should be taken into consideration before the inquiry was instituted. (Here Mr. Disraeli experienced much interruption, and repeatedly implored the House to grant him a hearing.) He had something to say in vindication of her Majesty's Government and wished the House would give him five minutes: "I stand here to-night, Sir, not formally, but in some degree virtually, the representative of a considerable number of Members of Parliament. (Bursts of laughter.) Now, why smile. (Continued laughter.) Why, envy me? (Here the laughter became long and general.) Why should not I have a tale to unfold to-night? (Roars of laughter.) Do you forget that band of 158 members—those ingenuous and inexperienced youths, to whose unsophisticated minds the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in those tones of winning pathos—(Excessive laughter and loud cries of 'Question!') Now a considerable misconception exists in the minds of many members on this side of the House as to the conduct of her Majesty's Government with respect to these elections, and I wish to remove it. I will not twit the noble lord opposite with opinions which are not ascribable to him, or to his more immediate supporters, but which were expressed by the more popular section of his party some few months back. About that time, Sir, when the bell of our Cathedral announced the death of the monarch—(laughter) we all read then, Sir,—(groans and cries of 'Oh!')—we all then read—(laughter and great interruption) I know nothing which to me is more delightful than to show courtesy to a new member, particularly if he happens to appeal to me from the party opposed to myself (hear, hear). At that time we read that it was the death-knell of Toryism; that the doom of that party was sealed; that their funeral obsequies were about to be consummated. We were told that, with the dissolution of that much-vilified Parliament which the right honourable baronet had called together, the hopes and prospects of the Tories would be thrown for ever to the winds; and that affairs were again to be brought exactly to what they were at the period when the hurried Mr. Hudson rushed into the chambers of the Vatican." (Great laughter.) If honorable gentlemen thought this fair, he would submit. He would not do so to others, that was all (laughter). Nothing was so easy as to laugh. He wished before he sat down to show the House clearly their position. When they remembered that, in spite of the honourable and learned member for Dublin (O'Connell) and his well-disciplined band of patriots, there was a little shyness exhibited by former supporters of Her Majesty's Government: when they recollected the "new loves" and the "old loves" in which so much of passion and recrimination was mixed up, between the noble Tityrus of the Treasury Bench and the learned Daphne of Liskeard (Charles Buller)—(loud laughter) notwithstanding the *amantium iræ* had resulted, as he had always expected, in the *amoris redintegratio* (renewed laughter)—notwithstanding that political duels had been fought, in which more than one shot was interchanged, but in which recourse was had to the secure arbitrament of blank cartridges (laughter)—notwithstanding emancipated Ireland and enslaved England, the noble lord might wave in one hand the Keys of St. Peter and in the other——(The shouts that followed drowned the conclusion of the sentence). Let them see the philosophical prejudices of men. He would certainly gladly hear a cheer, even though it came from the lips of a political opponent. He was not at all surprised at the reception which he had experienced. He had begun several times many things, and he had often succeeded at last. He would sit down now, but the time would come when they would hear him. Mr. Disraeli hereupon sat down amid marks of great impatience, and was followed by Lord Stanley.

EULOGY OF PEEL.

Mr. Disraeli spoke on May 27th, 1841, on Sir Robert Peel's Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministers. Regarding Sir Robert Peel, he said:—"Placed in an age of rapid civilization and rapid transition, he has adapted the practical character of his measures to the condition of the times. When in power he has never proposed a change which he did not carry, and when in opposition he never forgot that he was at the head of the great Conservative party. He has never employed his influence for factious purposes, and has never been stimulated in his exertions by a disorderly desire of obtaining office; above all he has never carried himself to the opposite benches by making propositions by which he was not ready to abide. Whether in or out of office, the right honourable baronet has done his best to make the settlement of the new constitution of England work for the benefit of the present time and of posterity.

ATTACKS ON PEEL.

On February 19th, 1845, Mr. Disraeli taunted Sir Robert Peel with simulating a passion he did not feel. "The right honourable baronet had too great a mind, and filled too eminent a position, even to lose his temper, but in a popular assembly it was sometimes expedient to enact the part of the choleric gentleman. His case was not always best when he violently tapped the red box on the table. I know from old experience that when one first enters the House these exhibitions are rather alarming, and I believe that some of the younger members were much frightened; but I advise them not to be terrified. I tell them that the right honourable baronet will not eat them up, will not even resign; the very worst thing he will tell them to do will be to rescind a vote." In reply, Sir Robert said he believed Mr. Disraeli's own calmness to be simulated and his bitterness entirely sincere. "Give me," he exclaimed,

> "Give me the avowed, erect, and manly foe!
> Firm I can meet him, perhaps return the blow;
> But of all plagues which Heaven in wrath can send,
> Save me, oh, save me from the candid friend."

On the 28th of the same month, Mr. Disraeli described Sir Robert Peel as having caught the Whigs bathing and run of with their clothes. He had tamed the shrew of Liberalism by her own tactics, and was the Political Petruchio who had outbid them all. The Premier was advised to stick to quotation because he had never quoted any passage which had not obtained the meed of Parliamentary approbation. Sir Robert had quoted Canning about preferring an open foe to a "candid friend;" but he might spare his courage in remembering that there is no opposition to him. "There is another reason why he should not adopt this tone; he should not forget, after all, a great many of his supporters were elected on the hustings under very different circumstances to those under which they sit here. He may object to me—although I think he has no great occasion to object—that I am sometimes in a different lobby to himself; but I was sent to swell a Tory majority—to support a Tory Ministry. (Cheers from the opposition.) Whether a Tory Ministry exists or not I do not pretend to decide; but I am not bound to believe that the Tory majority still remains; and therefore I do not think that it is the majority that should cross the House, but only the Ministry. Sir Robert replied, that the attack had not at all interfered with his peace of mind. "I tell the honourable gentleman at once that I will not condescend to reciprocate personalities with him, neither now nor at the end of a week. I also feel, sir, that in this respect the honourable gentleman would have a very great advantage over me because he has leisure to prepare his attacks."

On March 17th in the same year Mr. Disraeli (who spoke immediately before Sir Robert Peel), at the close of a speech fuller even than usual of taunts against agricultural members who now supported the Premier, said. "Protection appears to be in about the same state that Protestantism was in 1828. The country will draw its moral. For my part, if we are to have free trade, I, who honour genius, prefer that such measures should be proposed by the hon. member for Stockport, rather than by one who by skilful Parliamentary manœuvres has tampered with the generous confidence of a great people and a great party, For myself, I care not what will be the result. Dissolve if you like the Parliament you have betrayed and appeal to the people, who I believe mistrust you. For me there remains this, at least—the opportunity of expressing thus publicly my belief that a Conservative Government is an organised hypocrisy." Sir Robert Peel said he would enter into no personal controversy with Mr. Disraeli. When the Tariff was proposed in 1842, that gentleman said "the conduct pursued by the right honourable baronet was in exact, permanent, and perfect consistency with the principles of free-trade laid down by Mr. Pitt." Sir Robert held the panegyric and the attack in the same estimation; but he could not help being struck by the fact that they both proceeded from the same man.

In the adjourned debate on the Maynooth grant, on April 11[illegible]45, Mr. Disraeli launched another philippic at the premier:—"I know the right honourable gentleman who introduced the bill told us that upon this subject there were three courses open to us. I never heard the right honourable gentleman bring forward a measure without making the same confession. In a certain sense, and looking to his own position, he is right. There is the course the right honourable gentleman has left. There [illegible] the course which the the right honorable [illegible]tleman is following, and there is usually [illegible] course which the right honorable gentle[illegible] ought to pursue. Perhaps, Sir, I ought to [illegible]t there is a fourth course, because it is [illegible] the House of Commons [illegible] one of [illegible] by th[illegible]rable [illegible]cind [illegible]nst [illegible]

Manchester was not known then. What were our patriots in past days? Was Mr. Hampden, for instance, a manufacturer? No, he was a rural gentleman, and dwelt in the county in which I reside. He who founded the modern political constitution under which we live, when he rode into London, was surrounded by the yeomanry of his native county. And there was Mr. Pym also, who ranks among our noblest patriots; he came from Bedfordshire, which to this day does not possess a city. I want to see what foundation there is for the doctrine that we should be governed by towns. I believe that the liberties and rights of Englishmen spring from the land; and as soon as the land is removed from its place, our liberties as Englishmen will be endangered."

THE ETHICS OF JOURNALISM.

The morning papers preserve a grave and decorous silence on the subject of the case which was concluded at Westminster on Monday, and which has furnished people with a good deal of piquant material for gossip for the last week or so. It is not very easy, perhaps, for one newspaper to criticise the moralities of another. We do not know what would happen to a member of the College of Physicians who should publicly criticise the advice or the prescriptions of another physician. The journalistic guild has probably a professional sentiment of the same sort. And to impugn motives is still more delicate work than impugning competence. It is very hard for one newspaper to talk freely about the conduct of another without an air of pharisaism and the broad phylactery; but it ought not to be more awkward in this respect than the exercise of moral judgment in other relations of life. However that may be, the case which has just concluded touches more than one important point connected with the administration of a very important public power.

Journalism is a comparatively new power, and it will be a long time before its principles have settled themselves into sometheing like the same system or unwritten code as may be found in other great professions. But about some of these principles it is time that there should no longer be any doubt. For example, one of the issues in the trial was thus stated by the Chief Justice:—

Mr. Labouchere said: "I have done all that you say—that I have exposed all your conduct; that I had a right to do so; I had right to drag you out of your hiding-place and to pillory you before the world as one of the owners and the editor of this paper, and to say that you are a disgrace to journalism." On the other hand Mr. Lawson said: "You have no right to do anything of the kind; this paper is a trade speculation, carried on by the proprietors for their own benefit, and written for those who like to read it; and you have no more right to discuss my behaviour, whether it is good or bad, than you have to intrude into the counting-house of a merchant in the City or of a retail linendraper in the Strand or Oxford-street. Our proceedings are as private as theirs; our speculation is a private one; we stand or fall by the wares we vend; and we claim the privileges of private people."

The Chief Justice professed great sympathy "with the view that journalists have a right to exercise their brains honestly in a way that is likely to attract readers." On the other hand, where there is "an air of authority, an air speaking on behalf of a great number of persons besides themselves, and if the fact be that in such cases we have two or three people writing what they think best for the purpose of selling the paper, it would be a very good thing were the view taken by Mr. Labouchere more generally accepted." The world is steadily moving in the direction of this view. The old notion of the secresy and impersonality of those "We's" whom Lord Coleridge would like to see drawn up in a row in St. James's Park is an exploded superstition. The writer in a newspaper ought to be held as responsible for honesty and sincerity in what he says as the preacher in the pulpit. The conductor of a newspaper ought to be held responsible for the men whom he admits to his pulpit, and he has a perfect right to please himself whom he allows to preach and what doctrine he will have preached. The whole affair is individual and personal, so far as the rights of journalists are concerned. Any other view surrounds his functions with imposture. On the other hand, he does his work subject to any publicity which may overtake him. If his motives have been upright and worthy he will not fear "being dragged into the light of day." It may be convenient that newspaper articles should be unsigned. That is another question. But that every contributor writes, and that every editor and proprietor conducts his newspaper subject to the responsibility of public recognition, is surely a truth which nobody with self-respect would care to dispute. The days when an editor of a newspaper was as mysterious a person as an Egyptian hierophant are over, and well over.

The question of the propriety of writing or causing to be written what you believe to be a lie or moonshine, hardly admits of discussion. "Business may be slack," and it is quiet true that a newspaper proprietor has as much right as anybody else to do his best to make a profit on his capital. But of course he is equally bound with everybody else to make his profit honourably. If he turns his penny by obscene advertisements he does not make it honourably. And so with other things. There ought to be—there is, as a matter of fact—no more difficulty in settling what is honourable for a journalist than for a clergyman or barrister, alike in respect of his own conscience and in respect of his duty of public. The great point is to strip journalism of its mystery and pretentions, and to reduce it to the common sense and the morality of other human relations in the world. The late trial has done some service in this direction.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

REFLECTIONS ON THE MAJUBA FIGHT.

(From the *Daily News'* Special Correspondent.)

NEWCASTLE, March 5.

FURTHER news of the fight of last Sunday may be summed up by saying that, like most accounts of exciting events, very few will be found to agree. You have had my story. I will now relate, not what I myself saw, but what was experienced by others whose truthfulness is undoubted, and also give you an analysis of many of the accounts of soldiers whose wounds I dressed. During Monday and Tuesday last some forty or fifty passed through my hands, all the doctors, dressers, and hospital corps being on the field of battle with the ambulances, and many besides being *hors de combat.*

Our force on the hill was 353, including three correspondents. One company of Highlanders and one company 3rd-60th were supposed to be a support on the plateau to the right of Mount Iquela, where they constructed a laager. Though only two miles from us it was two long hours' march. General Colley left no instructions with the officer commanding this detachment as to where the column was going, nor did any of us except the staff know at that time, viz., two in the morning of Sunday. This officer consequently was unaware of the condition of matters until our soldiers were flying down the hill, except that from the firing he knew at eight in the morning that some troops were on Mount Majuba. The utter ignorance of the plan of action and even of each other's positions among the officers and men engaged in the fight, and the still greater ignorance of the officers and staff left in charge of the camp as to where the troops were, what we were doing, and what they were expected to do, were quite wonderful. It is beyond refutation that until I was within nine hundred yards of our camp earthworks, our own artillery were shelling our own men, who were flying down the Majuba slope, followed by the Boers' deadly fire, and that this was done believing that we were Boers flying, and that those on the summit of the mountain were our victorious troops. You can thus form an idea of the fatal secrecy in which General Colley wrapped the last of his most disastrous operations. That he much under-estimated the extent of the summit of the mountain he ran such an awful risk on Saturday night to seize is undoubted. It required the men to be twenty-five yards apart to surround it, and was not so bare of cover in the ascent on the Boers' side as was thought. The Boers state that a waggon-road exists up it on their side. This I doubt, as we should have seen it; but the side whence they assaulted afforded them ample good cover until within eighty yards of the crest. Their rush up that last eighty yards was undoubtedly plucky.

Since the day of the battle everything has been most quiet, the Boers not pushing their videttes an inch further, and beyond rumours of intended attacks upon the camp, and night alarms, nothing has occurred. I saw General Colley and Drs. Cornish and Landon buried, and a more quiet and impressive funeral is rarely seen. As the solemn words of our Church Service were read, nearly every officer present bowed his head and passed his hand across his eyes. Always kind, considerate, and genial to those around him, General Colley was much liked by the soldiers, and dearly loved by all his officers. On General Wood's arrival at Newcastle after two brief visits to Mount Prospect, he established his quarters for the present at Newcastle, and on Sunday rode out to meet Mr. Joubert. At the meeting an armistice was concluded, ostensibly to enable Mr. Kruger, President Brand of the Free State, and others of influence to confer with Mr. Joubert. It is doubtless a most useful thing for us, as thereby we provision our camp, move our troops, waggons, and stores up without trouble, and at the end of the armistice the Boers will find us much more strongly situated than would have been possible had we moved every waggon protected by convoys, as would have been necessary. The feeling here is all-against peace, unless the Boers surrender unconditionally.

A PARISIAN CAUSE CELEBRE.

PARIS, March 30.

A REMARKABLE trial has occupied the Paris Assizes [illegible] the past few days. The prisoner at the bar [illegible]oman of an uncertain age. Her name is [illegible] be Mdlle. Alda Martin, but on that [illegible] others in the case, there prevails [illegible] charged with various offences, [illegible] attributed to her was the [illegible] children under circumstances of the most romantic and mysterious nature. Alda Martin is a ladylike person, apparently about forty years old—tall, muscular, with prominent nose, high cheek bones, and an abundance of dark hair. She appeared in Court dressed in black silk, with a Spanish mantilla over her head. She pretends that her name is Henriette Alda Elisa Alexandrine Victoire de Gravas, Baronne de Liverniere. She says she was born at Neuilly, just outside Paris, in the house of her father, M. de Gravas, and that she was married at an early age to the Baron de Liverniere, who was twenty years her senior. But in spite of the most active researches the police have been unable to find any proof of these statements. She herself refused to supply any information concerning her birth and marriage, on the ground that her family believe her to be dead, and that she does not wish to bring disgrace on them. She furthermore alleged that she has three children, aged respectively fifteen, fourteen, and twelve years, who, since 1869, have been confided to the care of her brother-in-law. As regards her means of existence, she says she gives lessons in German and English, does a little painting, and writes novels. The police reports, however, set the Baroness in a very different light. The first trace of her was found in London in the year 1872, when she was an inmate of the French Hospital. She afterwards came over to Paris and lived at various hotels, which she left in each case without paying her bills, and after making dupes of the tradesmen in the neighbourhood. She ultimately found herself twice before the bar of justice—the first time in 1876, when she was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for swindling, and the second in 1879, when she got fifteen months for theft.

During her captivity in the prison of St. Lazare she made the acquaintance of a widow named Boaton, who was undergoing punishment for selling immoral literature. The Baroness soon succeeded in winning over her fellow prisoner by the story of her misfortunes. She told her she was a cousin of the Queen of Spain, that she possessed a chateau in the Department of the Orne, thirteen farms at Domfront, and other property which had been partly destroyed during the war. Unfortunately, her husband had nearly ruined her by his extravagance and debauchery; but she was in daily expectation of inheriting a million and a half frances from her family. On leaving prison she went to Belleville, where Madame Bouton, who had been previously released, lived with her son, Auguste, a simple-minded youth of seventeen, who was earning six francs a day as an engraver. Alda Martin fixed her eye on this lad, and succeeded so well that he consented to quit his mother and go and live with Martin in a small hotel at Saint Denis. They resided there together for some months, the young man following his trade, and the woman giving lessons. At first Auguste Bouton was enchanted with his companion, of whose education and distinguished manners he was proud; he believed she was really a Baroness and went so far as to style himself a Baron; but he eventually got tired of his honours, and manifested signs of going back to his mother. The prisoner now set to work to secure him completely as her partner in life. She first proposed marriage, but the mother would not give her consent. She then hit upon a new means of persuasion; she pretended to be *enceinte*, and played the character so well as entirely to deceive the young men, who was delighted at the prospect of becoming a father. The woman, in this respect, was a mere schemer, but still she did not despair, and as the moment of her pretended confinement approached she proceeded to the Maternity Hospital, where she presented herself as a widow desirous of adopting a child, on whom she promised to bestow a fortune of ten thousand francs a year. A poor girl, who had just given birth to a child, consented to abandon her illegitimate offspring on this condition, and, names and references having been exchanged, Alda Martin posted back to Saint Denis with the infant, of which she pretended she had been confined while on a visit to a friend. Before doing all this, however, she had taken the precaution to get a doctor's certificate. The child was duly registered in the name of the couple; but it died in a fortnight, and this event appears to have severed the connection of Auguste Bouton, the engraver, with the "Baroness de Liverniere."

We now come to another episode in the life of the prisoner. Shortly after the death of the above child, which occurred in September, 1878, a poor work girl, who had been in trouble in the provinces, came to Paris to hide her disgrace. She went to the hospital, where she was confined of a boy. On recovering, she left, with her child, and was on her way to the Public Relief Board when she was stopped by a well-dressed woman, who began to sympathise with her misfortune. "My name," said the woman, "is Madame St. Marc, and I am a midwife living at Vincennes. People in my position know a great many secrets and are able to prevent a great deal of sorrow. Among my patients is a rich and noble lady, who is on the point of confinement, but, from symptoms which never deceive me, I can see she will be delivered of a stillborn child. I have told her husband this, and he is in despair, as he feels the sad event will kill his wife. Now what we propose to do is to chloroform the poor lady and to substitute a living infant for the dead one. Will you let me have your child? It will be a good action. It will rid you of an embarrassment, secure a good future for your illegitimate offspring, and you will receive a handsome gift." The poor girl hesitated, but thinking of her own unhappy position, she ultimately concluded the bargain. The woman took the infant, and after giving the mother a false address, disappeared. That woman was the prisoner. What became of the child nobody but she knows, and she refuses to say.

The next adventure of Alda Martin is of a different but none the less curious nature. It took place subsequently to the above events. I have said that she professed to be a painter. One day while at the Louvre trying to copy a picture she made the acquaintance of a young man who was copying also. He visited her several times while she was living in the hotel at St. Denis. During one of these visits he happened to make the remark that a dirty old painting on the wall, representing the Good Samaritan, was not unlike a work of Poussin. This gave her an idea. She stole the picture, and, having forged the certificate of an expert testifying to its genuineness, she proceeded to hawk it about for sale. It was exhibited for sometime in several shops on the Boulevards, and the price was fixed at thirty thousand francs but no purchaser could be found, so she determined to cross the Channel and try the English market. Previous to her departure she called on the French Minister of Fine Arts, and by dint of various false representations, managed to obtain from him a recommendation to the Directors of Foreign Museums, to the effect that she was an artist who had experienced sad reverses of fortune. Armed with this passport she wrote to members of Parliament, to Ministers, and even to the Royal Family of England, asking them to buy her *chef d'œuvre*, but in vain. The Lord Chancellor replied that he did not care about pictures. Lord Spencer said that his gallery was already too full; while the Prince of Wales regretted he could not add the picture to his collection. What she did with it has not been discovered, but it is believed she sold it to a second-hand furniture dealer for eighteen thousand francs.

Such, in as brief a form as possible, is an outline of some of the extraordinary doings of the prisoner. She is believed to have carried on her traffic in child-stealing and selling to a much more considerable extent, but the police have not yet been able to gather conclusive evidence of the other crimes of which she is suspected. She bore herself in Court with great coolness and propriety, and gave proofs of having received a first-class education. She persisted up to the last moment in her refusal to enlighten the Court as to her real identity. The jury gave her the benefit of extenuating circumstances, and she was sentenced to six years' imprisonment and ten years' supervision of the police. The judgment did not appear to affect her much.—*Daily Telegraph.*

AN AMERICAN TRIAL FOR MURDER.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.

A CRIMINAL trial which illustrates American practice and southern tone of thought has just been concluded in this city.

On the 20th of last August Mr. E. C. Mix, who had picked up a street acquaintance with a Miss Alice de Rance, having heard that her brothers had been seeking him with regard to his intentions towards her, called at her house. Different accounts have been given of what passed; but what is beyond dispute is that the lady's three brothers—Armand, Fernand, and Henri (the latter a boy of seventeen)—attacked Mix on the banquette, two of them with pistols and the third with a knife, killed him, and, not content with that, shot, stabbed, and beat his dead body in an inhuman way. Four wounds (any one of which would have caused death in three minutes) and thirteen less serious injuries were inflicted. Miss Alice was on orphan, and if her elder brother—with or without reason—had thought her wronged by Mix, had given him notice to "fix" himself, and had shot him dead on Canal-street, the public would have troubled itself very little about the matter. All the forms in such case made and provided would have been complied with. But the cowardice and brutality of these young men, and the fact that they belong to a class of ward politicians who seem to think that they are above the law, created considerable excitement and some speculation as to how far—under existing auspices—a Creole, useful to the powers that be, would be held accountable for his acts. This, of course, affected the selection of a jury when the case came on for trial, though plenty of time was given for the ferment to subside. Now the empanelment of a jury in America is by no means the short and simple form which rules in an English Court. Each possible juror is tried. He is sworn to truly answer all such questions as may be put to him touching his competence to serve in the case, and then takes his seat on the witness-stand. The State begins: What is his occupation? Where does he live? Is he married or single? Does he know the prisoner? Does he know what he is charged with? If not, he is told. Does he know the person against whom the offence has been committed? Has he heard or read anything about the case? Has he formed any opinion about it? Does he object to capital punishment (if the offence involve the death penalty)? and so on. If the State be satisfied, the prosecution "tenders the juror." Then the clerk of the court calls upon the prisoner (who is seated with his counsel at the bar) to rise, and say: Prisoner, look upon this juror; juror, look upon the prisoner; prisoner will you be tried by this juror?" In reply the counsel for the defence—who usually makes it a point of honour not to listen to what has passed—begins all over again what is his occupation? Where does he live? etc., ect. Has what he knows or has heard about the case so affected his mind that he would require some evidence to remove the impression? If this was derived from reading newspapers, was it formed from reports of evidence or from editorial comments? Does he think that the fact of the prisoner's committal by a magistrate, and the finding of a true bill against him by the grand jury, amounts to a presumption of guilt against him? When I state that in the case now in point a day of nine hours sufficed on the average to examine forty-five jurors, some idea of the number of these questions may be formed. It took thirteen days to get a jury. Five hundred and fifty-three jurors were examined. Of these, 483 were challenged for cause (they had formed "impressions"), nine were challenged by the State peremptorily, thirty-three by the accused, eight discharged by consent, and twelve sworn in. One gentleman, who had sworn to a perfectly clear mind upon the subject for trial, but who was peremptorily challenged for the State, turned out to be a leading witness for the accused, whose testimony, if it had been believed, would have acquitted them. Another swore that he had heard nothing, seen nothing, and read nothing about the case, but had quite made up his mind as to what the verdict should be. It ought not to be a matter of surprise if under such a system, producing such ideas as to the obligation of an oath, people who are already "fixed" for one side or the other get on juries; or that juries are composed of a class amenable to the process of "fixing." I am bound to say here that the twelve men who tried the Rance case did substantial justice.

When the experienced Britisher has recovered from his surprise at the free-and-easy arrangements of an American court of justice, and appreciated the order and decorum which nevertheless prevail, he finds all his preconceived notions as to what is judicious, or the contrary, in the conduct of prosecution and defence, turned upside down. It strikes him that the State is letting the prisoner off, and that his own counsel are deftly knotting the rope around his neck. In the case now in point the State proved that Mix, accompanied by his brother, called at the house of the De Rances; that Fernand and Armand went to the door; that Fernand asked, "I want to know what your intentions are to my sister?" that Mix replied, "nothing, sir; there is evidently some mistake—if there is anything to apologize for, I am willing to make ample apology;" that Fernand returned into the house for his coat, came out again with his two brothers (armed, as before mentioned,) and fired his pistol at Mix, saying, "This is what I want to say to you." Mix, mortally wounded, ran to the corner of the street. Henri de Rance stabbed him in the back as he ran. When he fell they vented their rage upon his corpse as though they were infuriated apes rather than human beings. No motive was proved.

The defence began by establishing malice. They showed that at the very moment when Mix came to their door an old lady—one of those excellent persons who are so often found at the bottom of a quarrel—was telling them of his irregular attentions to their sister. But this was not enough. The young lady and her sister were called, and deposed that Mix's "persecutions," and one most dishonourable proposition, had been made known to their brother three months previously! Mix was a married man, living, apparently, upon good terms with his wife; but it is very doubtfnl if any of the De Rance family knew this until after the homicide.

One of the counsel for the prisoners began his speech as follows:—"The first words of the prosecution were that we are living in a land of civilization. We admit that; but what kind of civilization is it that would punish the men who killed the man that insulted their orphan sister? Society is the first ground of civilization. You insult my family's honour, and you destroy civilization." And he concluded thus:—

Remember that if the laws of Louisiana do not justify a man in the killing of a man who has insulted his wife and sister, the court will charge you and restrict the question of law to you; but when a gentleman of the State tells me that the jury is bound to be governed by the laws and the evidence, I tell you it is not so. You are to determine upon the life of your fellow-men; you hold in your hands their lives. You are to decide not only according to the law and the evidence, but according to your conscience. Consider these men's position; and after you have, if you come to the conclusion that they have done what you would have done, I implore you, in the names of these men, their mother and sister, your mothers and sisters and wives, do unto them as they would do to you; and I ask each and every one of you to establish a precedent in this city in which civilization will boast of the jury in the De Rance case; and then go home and inform your wives and daughters that you have acquitted the De Rances; that you have conferred a blessing upon society, and that now a woman can walk the streets without fear of insult, as the terrible lesson taught by the death of Mix would not be forgotton for years.

American juries are sworn to give their verdicts according to the law and the evidence. They are not bound to take the law from the court, and the judge must not comment upon the evidence, or correct any fallacy propounded by council. Juries may, and very often do, conclude in this fashion: "It is proved that A killed B out of revenge. We are told that killing out of revenge constitutes the crime of murder; but as judges of the law do not apply it to this case."

The brothers De Rance were found guilty of manslaughter. The jury did not believe the evidence for the defence which made them murderers; and I should have done the same if I had been in the box. I think that they acted under a paroxysm of fury, and that the worst weapon employed was the tongue of the estimable old lady aforesaid. I should not, however, have joined in a strong recommendation to mercy, for paroxysms of fury must be checked; and if I were the judge I should—but I will wait till sentence is pronounced before I say more.—*St. James's Gazette.*

SMALL FOLK.

HAVING a good deal of business on hand last week, and thinking that a little social relaxation might be agreeable, I invited General Mite, Miss Lucia Zarate, Miss Quigley, Commodore Foot, and Mr. Uffner, who is the impressario of the troupe, to dinner. As they had a performance that was not over before nine o'clock, they came a little late, and we had already sat down to dinner when the door opened, and in they all walked. The General and Miss Lucia looked like two animated dolls; by their side, the Commodore and Miss Quigley were giants. Having shaken hands, books and cushions were placed upon chairs, and they took their seats. The General informed me that he was a total abstainer, and preferred tea to any other drink. Miss Lucia, however, confessed to a liking for champagne, and stuck to this wine during the dinner. It was funny to see them handling knives and forks, which were almost as large as themselves, for I had thought that they might regard it as somewhat personal to provide them with small ones. Mis Quigley is pretty, with quiet pleasing manners, and very chatty. She told me that she had been the *prima donna* of an opera company of "little people," and that she was in hopes that Mr. Uffner would arrange for some representations of the company in England. The Commodore does not talk much. He is greatly interested in London, and makes frequent excursions on foot to all parts of it. "Sometimes," he says, "the boys get round me, but then I call a cab." Lucia is stronger in Spanish than in English. She was very careful about her dress, for she had on, she said, a new one, and therefore she insisted upon a table napkin being spread before it. Dinner over, Lucia said she would like a cigarette, and one being provided, she proceed to smoke it with considerable satisfaction. Afterwards both she and the General strolled about the room, laughing and talking with everybody—for more merry small people I never met. On leaving, the General was very particular about a wrapper round his throat, and buttoned up his great coat, for it was a cold night, and Lucia, too, tied a handkerchief coquettishly over her head, and put on a tiny little white cloak. These guests of mine are, I should fancy, the smallest human beings in the world, yet they walk, talk, eat, and drink as we do. They are well proportioned, and their hands are about the size of an ordinary finger. Neither has learnt to read or write, for physicians have suggested that this might be dangerous. In this view I do not agree, for they seemed to me somewhat remarkably bright and intelligent. Lucia was born in Mexico. Her parents were Peons, that is to say, half-breeds. When born, she was the size of a rat. It was supposed that she was dead, and she was put in a little box that happened to be in a room. Soon, however, she began to scream. She was then taken out of her box, and except that she was so wondrously small, she soon played and ran about like any other child. The proud parents little knew then the inestimable treasure that had been vouchsafed to them. Lucia now commands a salary larger than that of any other woman in England. Her father and mother travel with her, and they have already bought a considerable estate in Mexico out of the proceeds of the exhibition of their daughter. She has been through the United States, and now she and the General have two *seances* every day at the Piccadily Hall. There is one perpetual stream of persons entering and leaving the hall. There the pair play and romp on a long table, utterly ignoring the fact that hundreds are watching them and, the Commodore and Miss Quigley gravely look on. Lucia used to be exceedingly passionate; indeed, such a temper had she, that it was impossible to get on with her. Of late she has improved in this particular, but she is still very wilful, and insists upon all yielding to her caprices. She has, however, a susceptible heart, and and is perpetually falling in love; sometimes it is with Mr. Uffner, sometimes with one of the attendants, and just now her youthful affections are centred on the pianist who plays during the *seance.* But whoever it may be with whom she is smitten, her love, if short-lived, is ardent, and as long as it lasts she is thrown into a wild state of jealousy, if the favoured swain dares even to look at any other woman. The General is an American citizen. He, too, is accompanied by his father, a tall, handsome man. He stowed in his pockets as many sweetmeats as they could hold, and told me that they were for his little sister. "Is she very little?" I asked. "No," he said; "she is a child, but of the ordinary size for her age." Altogether, I found my guests most amusing. They are, as I have said, like animated dolls. The boy is a very pretty doll; and the girl, although her features are somewhat of the Azitec type, is so natty that she is pleasing; whilst so singularly well formed are they, that after a little, they do not strike a spectator with being smaller than they ought to be. I always have had a curiosity about dwarfs; and when Tom Thumb came over some years ago, I made his acquaintance. I anxiously asked after him. "Thumb," I was told, has gone back into the profession. He had made a very large fortune, but being of a gay and festive disposition, he bought a yacht, and sailed about with a rollicking set of friends, who drank and eat him out of house and home. Compared, however, with General Mite and Lucia, Tom Thumb is a man of lofty and commanding stature. Mr. Uffner tried to induce him to come over to England with them, in order to bring out the contrast by exhibiting the three together, but "Thumb" was a good deal too clever to agree to this.—*Truth.*

ANECDOTAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

THIS distinguished General does not belong to that which we emphatically term the Napier stock, from which sprung the two Sir Charles and the historian of the Peninsular war. He comes, nevertheless, of soldier blood; his father having been a useful Major of artillery. His mother was the daughter of a Barbadoes planter, who sprang from an old Cheshire family. Born at Ceylon in 181[illegible], young Robert Napier was destined from the cradle for the profession of arms, and, after a spell of Addiscombe, entered the Bengal Engineers at the age of sixteen. There used to be a saying in India that every Engineer (of the military branch) was one of the three M's, that is, mad, married, or a Methodist. Which adage signified that none but very clever or very steady men had any chance of promotion in the most scientific corps of the army; also that when an Engineer did go wrong he went very far wrong indeed. *Corruptio optimi pessima.* Napier would have been classed by his comrades under the head of Methodist, though in religious matters he is a kind of pious Gallio, caring for the weightier matters of the law, rather than for questions of words and names. But the lieutenant was a decidedly earnest man, who eschewed brandy pawnee, and had a taste for work which was almost painful for idlers to contemplate.

Fortune nevertheless was slow in coming. Napier was not gazetted a captain till his fifteenth year of service, though twelve years were formerly considered the full average period of lieutenancy, even for men who had no special merit or favour to recommend them. A few years later the Sutlej campaign brought him for the first time into prominent notice. He emerged from it a major, and could wear a medal with two clasps. Now he has six English military medals alone, with eleven clasps, besides the two Grand Stars of the Bath and India. In 1848-9 he earned fresh laurels under Gough in the Punjab. Engineer officers are apt to depreciate Gough as a mere slasher, and he certainly won his victories at a reckless expenditure of life. "Still, he won them," says Lord Napier, who has a high admiration for his old chief, to whose errors he cannot be blind. Indeed it is evident that he has taken very much to heart the lesson afforded by Gough's mistakes. Lord Napier, too, has his critics, who affect to be suspicious of scientific Generals. And they complain that Lord Napier is over-cautious; that his method in planning a campaign is carefully to calculate the number of men and guns which will ensure success beyond all possible doubt and then march to an almost inglorious victory. In truth, this is the plan of most great captains, notably in our days, of Moltke; and means the leaving as little as possible to chance. Chance will infallibly play a part in every campaign, and it is mere foolhardiness voluntarily to assign her a part. "Don't fight for glory," is Lord Napier's maxim. "Fight to obtain your end. Glory will come fast enough if you do your duty."

Napier was a Lieutenant-Colonel when the Russian War broke out. He manœuvred with all the zeal, but perhaps with not all the skill, of his profession to get sent to the Crimea. He was too burdened with modesty, and had too few friends at Court; so was condemned to stay in the far East, and read the accounts of Alma and Inkermann, instead of being himself a part of them. A full Colonel's commission came to console him towards the close of 1854, and three more years' patience were rewarded with the Mutiny. Napier now made his mark in such fashion that it became for ever after impossible to overlook him. He was to have been given the chief command against Tantia Topee; but it was claimed by Sir Hugh Rose, and Napier was fain to be content with the second place. But he was now conspicuous enough for his countrymen in England to hear of him, and he duly received the thanks of Parliament. He got on capitally with Rose, and seemed from that date to have imbibed something of the latter's sternness of temper in dealing with rebels and all other offenders against authority. When Commander-in-Chief in India (1870-75), he showed in an unmistakeable fashion his regret for the regimen of the cat by issuing a general order on the lack of discipline in the army, and a *mot d'ordre* went forth that the severest sentences permitted by the Mutiny Act were to be inflicted for all breaches of discipline. During the Abyssinian War Sir Robert Napier's severity of judgment led to a curious miscarriage of justice. An officer had been sentenced for some fault to be reprimanded by a court-martial. Sir Robert considered that a reprimand was not sufficient punishment, and refused to approve the finding of the court, by which decision the offender escaped scot free, for a Commander-in-Chief cannot add to the rigour of a sentence, though he may quash it altogether.

As to Sir Robert's conduct of the Abyssinian expedition, there can scarcely be two opinions. One is obliged to say scarcely, because there were the inevitable croakers to assert that Sir Robert nearly failed that he had a narrow escape, and so forth. All candid men are agreed that he achieved a brillant success in the teeth of fomidable obstacles. He has been accused, too, of dealing harshly with Theodore. Unquestionably the English General sympathised more with his captive fellow-countrymen than with the savage who tortured them. "I fail," he observed, commenting on Theodore's suicide, "to discover a single point of view from which it is possible to view his removal with regret." But there is not the smallest ground for the assertion that he drove the Abyssinian King to despair, except in so far as an English victory was sure to have that effect upon his moody nature. It is difficult to blame a soldier for being on the whole more inclined to fight than to make terms; but Sir Robert was in far too wholesome an awe of public opinion in England not to give Theodore every chance of an honourable submission. How well he ganged the temper of that opinion was significantly shown in the concluding words of the brief despatch which announced his victory. "The Army will return home at once." He knew we cared for no barren triumphs, much less conquests. He had been sent to free the captives, and had performed the task allotted him. His mission was, therefore, at an end.

His rewards, which were numerous, included a pension of £2,000 a year for two lives, and a Peerage. According to Mr. Clements Markham, who was geographer to the expedition, the General does not know how to pronounce his own name, styling himself Lord Napier, of Magdala (pronounced "dalla"), instead of Magdala, as Mr. Markham asserts it should be. Still, as Sir Robert stormed Magdala, he may be considered to have acquired a fair right to pronounce it as he pleases. It is gratifying to remember Lord Napier has a soldier son to succeed him.

Lord Napier has been well treated by both parties in the State, Mr. Gladstone having made him Commander-in-Chief in India, and Lord Beaconsfield having given him the post of Governor of Gibraltar. He is, however, distinctly a Conservative, and, it must be added, a Jingo. After all it is the creed for a soldier. I remember a Liberal, and the sincere advocate of a pacific policy, telling me that it had given him a turn to hear a young officer of artillery hoping there would be no war in '78, as "it would increase the income-tax." Lord Napier must have been less than human if he did not long for the decisive plunge into hostilities that recent memorable spring and summer, for to him, in the event of a conflict, had been decreed the supreme honour of commanding an English army in the field against an equal enemy.

Not that Lord Napier is to be regarded solely in the light of a fire-eater. He has been too long a ruler of men for such folly. As Gevernor of Gibraltar, while no one could doubt that the Rock was perfectly safe in his keeping, he contrived to keep on excellent terms with those punctilious and irritable hidalgoes who generally give our Governors so much trouble. This is no mean praise: for let your Spaniard have an inch, and he will seize an ell; snub him too roundly, and you will get a wigging yourself from Downing-street. A successful Governor of Gibraltar should be a Marlborough in tact and temper; or, as men may say hereafter, a Napier.—*Truth.*

RUSSIA.

THE St. Petersburgh correspondent of the *Daily News* wrote on the day after the funeral of the Czar:—There are continued rumours of the resignation of General Melikoff. On Friday night I was positively assured that the Count had again tendered his resignation, but I believe this is not the case. That the present time is fraught with anxiety and peril cannot, I think, be doubted. Should reaction not be resisted, and should the counsels of repression prevail, there would be such a renewal of general discontent, at present in a large measure conciliated, that the gravest dangers would be within measurable distance, instead of the throne being strengthened by the support of the intelligent and truly loyal. Happily a hopeful commencement has been made, and I believe the Emperor, approving the decision of the Council of Ministers last Sunday, has ordered a Ukase to be prepared for convoking the Commissions de Redaction, as explained already in your columns, possibly with some modifications. I have already stated that the late Emperor had ordered this proposal to be carried out, but I did not know whether the Ukase had actually been signed. I am now informed that this Ukase, the publication of which would have given so much confidence, had actually been signed at half-past eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the very day of the assassination—just two hours before that terrible tragedy. Such was the cruel fatality in this matter. Other measures I know had been for some time past contemplated, and even decided upon provisionally. Foremost amongst these in moral weight and political importance was the return of all who had been deported by administratve process without trial, and who were lost to the ranks of loyalty and good citizenship. The restoration of these exiles, against whom, for the most part, no charge of guilt has ever been brought, would be such a message of conciliation, peace, and justice, as would be like a refreshing shower on thirsty soil. Rarely has a sovereign had a more favourable moment for such acts of justice and conciliation. Regarded with unqualified respect and hopeful anticipation by the nation, the present Emperor, as Cesarevitch, has personally always cherished well-grounded trust the loyalty of the people, and in executing these measures of just and wise statesmanship he is not taking a hasty or forced initiative in a new line of policy, but, as is well known, is carrying out the purposes and desires of the deceased Emperor, having all the sacred force of testamentary dispositions.

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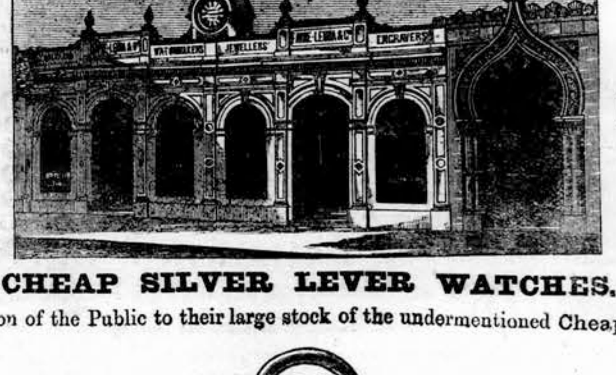

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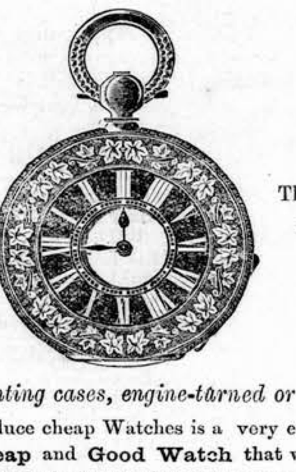

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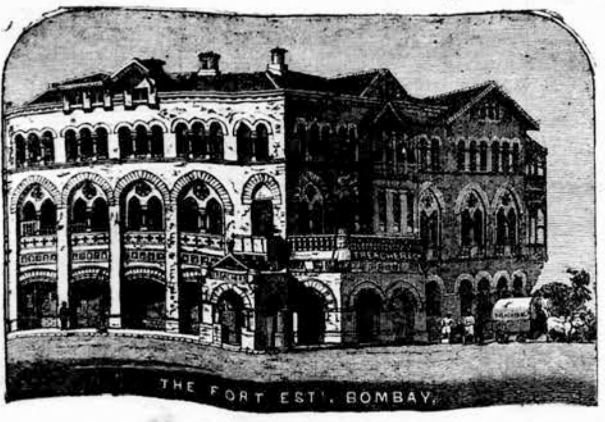
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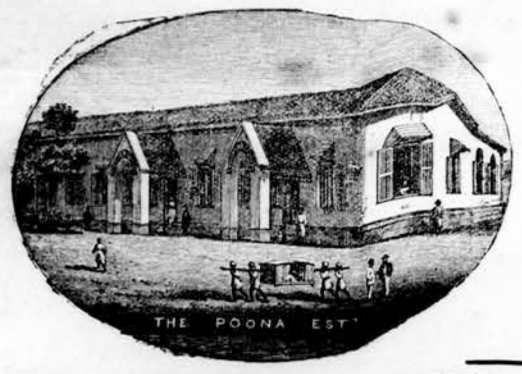
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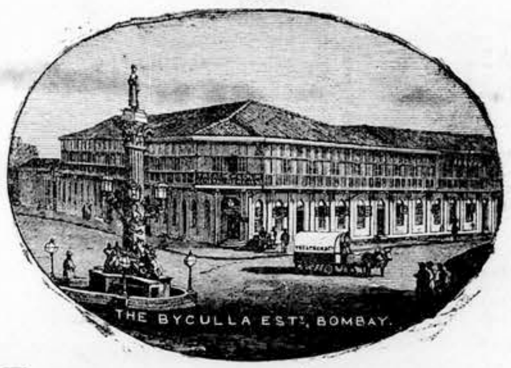
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MARASCHINO DI ZARA (the finest)	,,	3	8	2	0

BITTERS, &c.

		QUARTS. Rs.	As.	PINTS. Rs.	As.
ANGOSTURA BITTERS..........	per doz.	...		22	8
CALISAYINE BITTERS (Yeatman's)	,,	...		22	8
ORANGE BITTERS	,,	18	0	10	0
BRANDY BITTERS, Treacher & Co.'s POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS, Treacher & Co.'s .... WINE BITTERS, Treacher & Co.'s...	,,	½ pints		12	0
GINGER BRANDY	,,	23	0	..	
ORANGE BRANDY	,,	30	0	..	
GINGER WINE..........	,,	17	0	..	
GRAPE WINE..........	,,	17	0	..	
ORANGE WINE..........	,,	17	0	..	
MILK PUNCH, Treacher & Co.'s ..	,,	20	0	..	
VERMOUTH	per bot.	1	4	...	

BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,

FIRST QUALITY.
Bottled by Messrs. M. B. Foster and Sons.
Imported Monthly via Suez Canal.

		Rs.	As.
Quarts	per doz.	6	0
Imperial pints (*Beer only*)	,,	5	4
Pints	,,	4	0
STONE'S bottling of BASS'S ALE	doz. qts.	6	0
MOLINE'S & BURKE'S bottling of GUINNESS'S STOUT	,, pts.	4	0

BASS'S PALE ALE IN WOOD.

		Rs.	As.
Hogsheads	each	77	0
Kilderkins	,,	28	0

VIENNA BEER.

Imported direct from the Brewery.

		Rs.	As.
Quarts	per doz.	6	8
Pints	,,	4	4

SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

BEST QUALITY.
Bottled by Messrs. M. B. Foster and Sons.

		Rs.	As.
Quarts	per doz.	8	0
Pints	,,	5	8

☞ Constituents are respectfully cautioned against the danger attending the consumption of the cheap and inferior brands of the article commonly sold in this market.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

J. PEARSE'S (STEAM) BREAD AND BISCUIT FACTORY,

22, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PATRONISED BY H. E. THE VICEROY.

By Appointment in Ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay; H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army; the Resident at Hyderabad, &c.; Contractor to H. M.'s Government, &c. &c.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTH-DAY CAKES.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, BALL SUPPERS, &c.
ICES, JELLIES, &c. &c.
BON-BONS, LOZENGES, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Indian and English Oilmanstores, Groceries, Chutnies, Curry Stuffs, Hams, Bacon, Gruyere and Cheddar Cheese, &c. &c.

ALL ORDERS TO BE ADDRESSED APOLLO STREET, FORT.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-KNEADED BREAD.

We have introduced into Bombay that much-desired novelty in Bread manufacture, of kneading by Steam Machinery instead of by Hand. To those who are familar with the usual system of native kneading, our process will appear *infinitely preferable* so far as cleanliness is concerned.

By an Analysis made by Dr. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, under date 16th February, 1880,

PEARSE'S MACHINE-KNEADED BREAD

was declared to be of good quality and free from adulteration. PRICE—One-and-a-half Anna the 16 oz. *Loaf*; forwarded by rail to any station in the *Presidency*, Railway charges being added.

PEARSE'S WHOLE-MEAL BREAD.

This Bread contains the whole of the Flour and Bran of the Wheat, and is frequently recommended by the Medical Faculty, as containing the Bone and Muscle-former of the Wheat. No molasses are added.

PRICE—2 Annas per Loaf.

PEARSE'S SWEET AND FANCY BISCUITS,

In Tins of about 2 lbs. nett, and also in paper bags, at prices varying from 4 Annas to Rs. 1-6-0 per lb.

These Biscuits are in all respects equal to English-made, with the advantages of being cheaper and perfectly fresh. *Imported Biscuits are often years in the country before they are sold to the consumer.*

SUPERFINE FLOUR.

In Tins, 7 lbs., 14 lbs., 28 lbs., nett; also in Bags and Barrels, containing 196 lbs. nett.

PEARSE'S SHIP AND CABIN BISCUITS.

Made by the most modern Steam Machinery and sold at prices that, quality for quality, defy competition. All prices are nett, *no second price, or bargaining.* A quantity is kept in stock ready for immediate use.

PEARSE'S FRESH GROUND COFFEE.

Roasted and Ground in Bombay, under experienced supervision. PRICE—Re. 1 per 1 lb. Tin; per doz. Tins Rs. 10-8.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or an Order for payment in Bombay.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT,

23, Rampart Row, next Door to *Bombay Gazette Office.*

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, CHOPS, STEAKS, &c.,
HOT FROM THE GRILL.

ICES. ICED DRINKS. TEA. COFFEE. WINES. SPIRITS. &c.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure, not less than one gallon, not more than 4 gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps, and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy ...	10	8	10	12
** Stars, a spirit, pale, pleasant, delicate flavour ...	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption ...	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour ...	15	0	15	8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Imperial Gallon ..	8	9	9	0
,, Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons ...	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS & JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality, per Imperial Gallon...	8	12	9	0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons ...	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 galls. Rs. 3; 4 galls. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

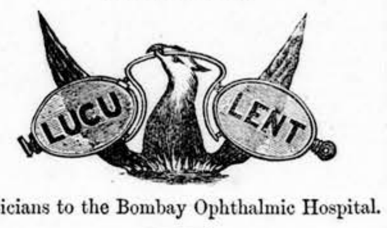
	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls, or 24 dozs. ...	172	0	180	0
St. Estèphe ,, ,, ...	216	0	231	0

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.,

BOMBAY.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,



Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1879.
FIRST AWARD FOR
HOCKIN S.

IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

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BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CALCUTTA: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.
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WITH PLAN
OF THE
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PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS' is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as bein superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.
ENGLAND.

GRIMAULT & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT and CO. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies all prepared according to the formulas of the official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The Diseases of the Chest, the Consumption reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always coloured in Rose.

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MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Phsicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S Matico Injection as the most active, and at the same time the most inoffensive, remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication, have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

DUSART'S
SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOS[illegible]ATE OF LIME.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to feeble subjects, Convalescents, Old People, and Rickety Children who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
INDIAN CIGARETTES.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis [illegible] ness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and In[illegible] rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
GUA[illegible]
of [illegible]

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The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,025—New Series.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th April, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 26th April, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 29th April, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 5th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ALMORA, 2,613 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 27th April, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Almora from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports :—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1927	400	5th May.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2394	450	5th June.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

The following extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Aden, Suez, and Port Said :—

s. s. MEMFI ....F. Romano ..on the 25th April 1881.
s. s. CASTORE..G. Mahorcich. „ 25th May 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 21st May, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 18th, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following are the sailing dates presently fixed, and there will be fortnightly departures thereafter which will be subsequently advertised.

CLAN MACDUFF......2,328 tons, sails on 30th April.
CLAN FRASER........ 2,083 „ „ 28th May.

Passage money, Rs. 150.

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

The Steamers have no second class accommodations.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., Ld.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company on FRIDAY, the 29th day of April, 1881, immediately after the termination of the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, which is advertised to be held at three o'clock on the same day, for the purpose of considering and passing the following special resolution, viz. :—

That the 128th Article of Association is rescinded and that the following be substituted for it :—

128. Previously to the Directors recommending any dividend or bonus, they shall set aside out of the profits of the Company the following sums in order to create and maintain the following reserve funds (that is to say) :

(*a*) A sum equal to one half per cent. upon the paid up captial for the time being of the Company, as a fund for repairing, maintaining and adding to the buildings, machinery, and works of the Company.

(*b*) Such sum of money as the directors think fit being not less than Rs. 12,000 as an insurance fund.

And previously to recommending any dividend or bonus, the directors may also set aside out of the profits of the Company a sum equal to 28 per cent. of such profits in order to create and maintain the following additional reserve funds, that is to say.

(*c*) A fund to meet contingencies and equalise dividends.

(*d*) A working fund of Rs. 5,00,000 with which to defray the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of working and maintaining the Company's Mills.

(*e*) A fund with which to answer all rent and fines payable by the Company in respect of all or any of the lands, buildings from time to time held by the Company, and with which to convert any leasehold estates held by the company into freehold estates.

And may pay or apply the said sum to be so set aside as last aforesaid to the said several last mentioned reserve funds in such shares and proportions as they may think fit, and may, if they think fit, pay or apply the whole of the said sum to any one of the said last mentioned reserve funds to the exclusion of the remainder of them. And the directors shall invest all the aforesaid reserve funds in such Government or other securities or funds as they shall think fit.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR, Secretary.
Bombay, 18th April, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	28th Apr.
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
— SUMATRA	2188	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	6th May.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	20th „
ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th „
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	1st July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	150	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th April, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
SPEKE HALL	Brand	2,700	400	23rd Apl.
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2,100	300	7th May
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st „
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	4th June
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th „
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCOTCH OATMEAL CAKES,

Cash Re. 0-14 and Re. 1-4 per tin.

FINEST SCOTCH GINGERBREAD,

Cash Re. 1 per Cake.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per quart bottle Rs. 2 Cash per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION

HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS

OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 6 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.

THE NATURAL SALT.

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the

THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 2 4

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

		Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints „	„ 7 8	„ 8 8
DITTO	quarts „	„ 12 0	„ 13 8
HUNYADI JANOS	„ „	„ 14 0	„ 16 0
PULLNA	pints „	„ 12 8	„ 14 0
VICHY	„ „	„ 8 0	„ 10 0

TREACHER & CO. (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use ....Cash. Rs. 2-8

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZO

IS not an imported article, nor is it prepared according to any of the numerous formulæ in use in England or elsewhere, it is the outcome of several years of critical research and careful experiments by a distinguished English Chemist who, during a prolonged residence in India has acquired a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the climate, which has enabled him to invent a Beverage unrivalled for its pleasant flavour and beneficial effects.

The public should be careful to ask for the genuine article "Ozo," and avoid the numerous useless imitations now being offered throughout India.

Cash, Price per Dozen Bottles, Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,)
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED BEVERAGES
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.

AN ELEGANT REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Prepared by an entirely new process from Selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (Ægle Marmelos : Natural order Aurantiaceæ) by which the whole of the valuable medical properties for which Bael is so deservedly esteemed are extracted, intensified, preserved, and presented in the most eligible form of exhibition.

This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael is warranted to consist exclusively of picked specimens of the Bael Fruit and pure white sugar, to the exclusion of any other substance of whatever nature; and, being exceedingly mild in its operation and very pleasant to take it is particularly suitable for Children and Young Persons as well as for those who have been long ailing or whose digestive organs are in a weak condition.

Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Mal-assimililation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Flatulence, Gastric Irritation, and all Chronic Affections of the Intestinal Tract.

PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY BY

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
Operative and Dispensing Chemists,
25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, APRIL 23,
SIXTH PERFORMANCE AND THIRD
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
OF THE

VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE

OF

VAUDEVILLE DRAMATIC AND OPERATIC ARTISTS.

The Entertainment will commence with the LOFTUS TROUPE'S Original Parlour Reception, entitled THE SALON DE ETHIOPE.

Tambos :	Interlocutors :	Bones :
Mr. T. Butler.	Mr. J. Chas. Davis.	Mr. Jeff. de Ange'is.
Mr. John Fulton.	Mr. Frank Frost.	Mr. J. Maas.

PROGRAMME.

OVERTURE	Loftus Troupe.
COMIC SONG—(Susan Simpson's Sister)	Mr. James Maas.
BALLAD—(Dreaming Eyes of Long ago)	Miss Sally de Angelis.
COMIC SONG—(The Railway.)	Mr. John Fulton.
COMIC SONG—(Biddy the Pride of the Ballet)	Mr. T. B. Butler.
BALLAD—(Essie Dear)	Miss Victoria Loftus.
COMIC SONG—(The Hen Convention)	Mr. Jeff. de Angelis.
FINALE—(Musicale)	Company.

OVERTURE (Le Chevalier Breton)..PROF. BLAKENEY and Mr. MAURICE WILLIAMS.

Mr. T. B. BUTLER and Mr. JAMES MAAS
IN THEIR COMIC NEGRO INTERLUDE, ENTITLED
"YOU DON'T SAY SO."

LITTLE DOLLY LOFTUS
IN NEW SPECIALTIES.

MR. JEFF. DE ANGELIS, in new Teutonic novelties.

MISS MINNIE ESMOND in the artistic song and dance "EVERY INCH A QUEEN."

THE AMUSING BURLESQUE,

ROMEO AND JULIET,

WITH A VENGEANCE!

ROMEO	Mr. James Maas.
JULIET	Miss Victoria Loftus.

Introducing the Valse Song "When 'tis Moonlight;" "The Muleteer," from the Rose of Castile; Miserarie," from Il Trovatore; "Maid and Mulereer" (Duett), from Pericholo.

OVERTURE—(from Il Trovatore).
Prof. Blakeney and Mr. Williams.

To conclude with the Laughable Extravaganza, entitled

THE GRAND DUCHESS.

A Burlesque, Offenbach's Grand Duchess de Gerolstein.

DISPOSITION OF CHARACTERS.

GRAND DUCHESS—(a young Lady of warlike proclivities	Miss Victorea Loftus.
GENERAL ROOM—(a Soldier of the order more talk than fight)	Mr. James Maas.
FRITZ—(a full Private but rather green in all matrimonial affairs).	Mr. Jeff. de Angelis.
BARON PUCK—(an Ambassador in hard luck)	Mr. John Fulton.
CORPORAL CAN FRUIT—(the Flower of the Army)	Mr. T. B. Butler.
PRINCE PAUL—(a Graduate of the Yellow Back Novel School)	Miss Sally de Angelis.
WANDA—(a Wanda-full jealous creature. Wandering after Fritz to the Wanda of the Duchess	Miss Minnie Esmond.
EVANGELINE—(a Maid of Honour)	Little Dolly Loftus.

Soldiers, Villagers, Camp Followers, &c.

During the Burlesque the following Song and Choruses will be given :—

"I Love the Military," "The Cheese Knife of my Dad," "Sparkling Wine,"

"Piff, Paff, Puff," "The Letter Song," "Say to Him," Grand Finale (Offenbachian) and Laughing Chorus.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs. 32
„ „ four	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Pit Stalls	„ 2
Back Seats	As. 8

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Ushers in attendance at 8-30. Curtain at 9. Carriages at 11-30.

DAVIS & FROST, Directors.
J. W. JEMESON, Agent.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1881.

ASTOUNDING WONDERS,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.,

PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY,

THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH,
LATE OF THE GAIETY THEATRE, PARIS, AND
THE ROYAL ALHAMBRA, LONDON,
ASSISTED BY

MISS ORLANDE,

THE PARISIENNE LADY CLAIRVOYANTE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3 0
Stalls	„ 2 0
Gallery	„ 1 0
Pit	„ 0 8

Plan can be seen and Tickets to be had at the Theatre Office, Grant Road, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on the Night of the Performance.

LARGE GODOWN TO LET.—Rent very moderate. Apply to Wm. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE KANDAHAR BREAK-DOWN

HAS arrived, and will be sent to any address on receipt of Rs. 6-4. Wm. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay; and 9, Ezra Street, Calcutta.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CANVAS WAGGON COVERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent up to 1 p. m., (Gunfire) on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, for the supply of 400 undressed Wagon Covers, made of best No. 1, Navy Canvas. Each to be 23 feet by 13 feet, and with Lanyards complete.

A sample cover can be seen on application to the undersigned.

Tenders to quote the price each, delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla; also to state the time within which they will engage to commence delivery and complete the whole after receiving the order.

A sample bolt of the Canvas it is proposed to use must accompany the Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 22nd April, 1881.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S

IMPORTATIONS OF
MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS

Comprise every requisite
necessery in the Arts and Sciences or for the use of Schools, Lecture Halls, Hospitals, &c.

MEDICAL
ELECTRO-GALVANIC MACHINES
from Rs. 18 to 28.
Gaiffe's Pocket Coil and Battery, Rs. 18 to 27.

SCIENTIFIC
GALVANIC BATTERIES.
Grove's Rs. 15, Smee's each Rs. 10.
Daniell's Rs. 5, 7, Pogendorff's Rs. 8-8 to 12-8.
Leclanche's Constant
Rs. 5, 6, 7-8.
Galvanometers,
Rs. 6-0
Ruhmkorff's Induction Coils
giving from 3 to 15 Millimetre Spark
Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.
Insulated Wire
Cotton, Silk and Rubber covered;
single and double.
ELECTRO-MAGNETS
Prof. Hughe's Microphones, Rs. 14 to 20.
Scratch brushes for Electro-plating.
Vacuum Tubes,
Electric Bells complete with constant
Batteries, wire and Bell Push,
Rs. 20 to 40.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company on FRIDAY, the 29th April, 1881, at 3 p. m., for transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to 31st December, 1880.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR, Secretary.
Bombay, 18th April, 1881.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd April to 3rd May, 1881, both days inclusive.

N. V. CURRANJEE & CO.,

INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING,
FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
OFFICES :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and packages despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.

Custom House and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.

Passages engaged Free of Commission.

Luggage Collected and Forwarded to and from all parts of the world.

Passengers met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses.

SUPPLIES.—Every article for Domestic use, including Wines, Provisions, &c.

Contracts entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery.

Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE.	From pure Jamaica Ginger.
TREACHER'S GINGER ALE.	Wholesome, refreshing and comforting.
TREACHER'S GINGER ALE.	Pleasingly pungent.
TREACHER'S OZO.	A Beverage containing Phosphates.
TREACHER'S OZO.	A delightful Tonic.
TREACHER'S OZO.	Restorative and Invigorating.
TREACHER'S SODA WATER.	Absolutely free from impurity.
TREACHER'S SODA WATER.	Highly charged with Carbonic Acid Gas.
TREACHER'S SODA WATER.	Contains a definite proportion of Soda.
TREACHER'S LEMONADE.	Of unequalled delicacy.
TREACHER'S LEMONADE.	True fruity flavor.
TREACHER'S LEMONADE.	Refreshing and agreeable.
TREACHER'S TONIC WATER.	A valuable restorative.
TREACHER'S TONIC WATER.	A pure Quinine bitter.
TREACHER'S TONIC WATER.	Of agreeable delicate flavor.
TREACHER'S POTASH WATER.	Prepared with great exactitude.
TREACHER'S POTASH WATER.	Recommended as a change from Sodawater.
TREACHER'S POTASH WATER.	Best Aerated Water for Whisky.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS,

ALL THE NEW SHAPES.

Black, Drab or Brown, Extra Light, and Good Colour...Rs. 8, 9-8, 10-8
Special Shapes, suitable for Tall Men .... „ 10-8, 12-8

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Helmets in a large variety of Shapes.

CASH DISCOUNT TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, 3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Cie.,

Are now registering orders for the

HILL'S SEASON.

Ladies intending to favour them with orders will oblige by doing so as early as possible.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Cie.,

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW
AND
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.
ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS.

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms.

MACHINE SHOPS.—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

We have in Stock :—

Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
Col. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. ROGER AND GALLET, the well-known Paris PERFUMERS, sole Proprietors for upward of a century of the celebrated mark of JEAN MARIE FARINA, of COLOGNE, have appointed the undersigned as their sole Agent for India. Samples and Illustrated Catalogues and Albums to be obtained at the Office of

L. SINGER & Co.,
No. 2, Hornby Row.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(Established 1867)

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I have much pleasure in stating that during the five days I have stayed in this Hotel, I have been greatly satisfied with its arrangements. It has been quite a comfort to live in it. GEO. MACALISTER, M. A., Rajputana, 1st April, 1881.

VICTORIA PHAETON, Rs. 500, in good order. Apply to CURSETJEE & Co., KIRKEE.

WANTED, a first-rate COMPOUNDER in the Fort. Good pay to a Competent Man. Apply at the office of this paper.

SPLENDID little English BUGGY for sale at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY; nearly new; very light, and perfectly balanced.

TO BE SOLD at BENNETT'S THIS DAY a fashionable small PONY DOG-CART with a handsome bay colour Pony and Harness.

NOTICE ! ! ! H. A. Geyer's Sewing Machine Depot has been REMOVED to larger premises. 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NORWEGIAN PALE ALE in excellent condition, Rs. 5 per dozen quarts. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

THORPE & CO.—Just received, Ladies' Tan and White Doe Gauntlet Gloves. Rs. 2-12 per pair. THORPE and Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

THORPE & CO.—Just received, Ladies' Tam O'Shanter Caps, Rs. 4. Gentlemen's, Rs. 4-8. THORPE and Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

THORPE & CO.—A splendid assortment of Ladies' Felt Hats, Brown, Blue, Fawn, and Black. Rs. 10-8. THORPE and Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

THORPE & CO.—Terai Hats for Ladies and Gentlemen, all sizes, Rs. 14-8. THORPE and Co., Outfitters, Medow and Hummum Streets, Bombay.

THORPE & Co.—Gentleman's Black Stiff Felt, Square Crown, a Special Hat for tall men, Rs. 8-8. THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

THORPE & Co.—Gentleman's Black and Drab Felt Hats, latest Shapes. Rs. 8-8. THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

CHEESE.—A small lot of Australian Cheese, about 7½ lbs. and 28 lbs. each, at annas eight per lb. Apply to Owen and Okell, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a small DOG-CART (nearly new) and fast trotting handsome pony with harness complete. Price, Rs. 400. Apply to "W. K.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—A D B 450 HOLLAND'S Express RIFLE, with ammunition; splendid weapon; on view at Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM. Price, Rs. 300.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TWELVE New and Second-hand High Pressure ENGINES from 10 to 115 Horse Power. BAPTY BROTHERS, East India Iron Works, Falkland Road, Bombay.

SALESMAN.—Wanted an active and pushing Assistant for a General Retail Business. Apply, stating particulars of previous engagements to "M. B." 17, Staff Lines, Poona.

FOR SALE, Garrard's Improved Tents, in Ticks, 9 feet diameter; also Haywood's best make Floor Cloth, 4 yards by 22 yards. Apply to Angus, Son & Co., 42, Meadows Street.

AT Moderate Charges.—Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, &c., &c., repaired and cleaned, best workmanship guaranteed. Jamsetjee Muncherjee, Watchmaker, 17, Medows Street.

TO BE SOLD at BENNETT & Co. TO-DAY a blue Roan Waler GELDING, 7 years old, 15-2½ high, has been ridden as a Cavalry Charger, the property of a Cavalry Officer who left Bombay.

GRAND LODGE OF INDIA S. C.—Officers and Members are reminded that the Quarterly Meeting takes place on Monday, 25th instant, as already intimated by circular.—E. FREEBORN, G. Secretary.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Coolest rooms and best table of any hotels in Bombay; everything new and clean. Special terms for families or gentlemen desiring board. G. AGRATI, Proprietor.

LOST on the 21st, either in Bombay Club or between there and Apollo Bunder, a small MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK with strap, Cheque Book, and two Rs. 50 notes. Numbers known and stopped. Reward Rs. 5. Apply to CLERK, Bombay Club.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY two Loading INSPECTORS and one GOODS CLERK. None but competent able-bodied men out of employment, having long experience of these particular Railway Works need apply by letter, enclosing testimonials. Salary liberal. Nowrojee Pestonjee & Co., Ahmedabad.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO BE LET, cheap, some of the best HOUSES on the Hill.—Albania, Craig Hall, Glen Howard, Hill Stone, Ivanhoe, Iron Roof, Mount Douglas, Sea View, The Willows, Victoria Cottage. Applications promptly attended to by Mr. P. MYATT, the House Agent, Mahableshwar.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Ham Sandwiches, Curry and Rice, Bread and Cheese, Tea and Coffee, Ices, Wines and Spirits.—PEARSE'S, Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN.

UNDER the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I. of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent of Seven Lakhs of Rupees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to bearer in seven years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on presentation of coupons which will be issued with the Debentures.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be paid on application.

The balance to be paid on Monday, 2nd May, 1881.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 2 o'clock p.m. on Monday, 25th April 1881, and they will then be opened in presence of the Trustees.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act 1879 the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interet on the Trustees' debt to Government.

By order of the Trustees,
G. MANSON, Secretary.
Bombay, 11th April 1881.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

NOTICES.

WANTED.

A TRAINER and JOCKEY for HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJAH of DURBANGAH'S racing stud to take up the appointment about the 1st of June next. Apply giving references and stating terms

To the PRIVATE SECRETARY
To the Maharajah of Durbangah, Tirhoot.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A LECTURE on "The application of the modern discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming" will be delivered at the Rooms of the Institute on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 6-15 p.m., by Mr. D. F. Hogan, B. A., 2nd Assistant, Elphinstone High School, Bombay. The lecture is open to the Public.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

RS. 200 PER SHARE. RS. 50 PAID UP.
(No further call ever anticipated.)

THE Directors are now issuing 2,000 Shares of above Company. Last Report and Forms of Application can be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April, 1881.

A LADY, having had great experience for many years in educating her own Nieces from India, will be glad to receive children from India to educate with them.

Terms inclusive (clothing, &c.) £100 a year. Doctors bills being the only extra.

References kindly allowed to The Rev. PREB. SMITH, The Vicarage, Crediton.

Mrs. NEWELL CONNOP, Kingsnympton Park, Chumleigh, N. Devon.

COL. FOOTE, Newport, Monmouth.

Mrs. RICHARD GERMON, Woodside, Forde Park, Newton Abbot, S. Devon.

All particulars will be given on application to Wm. WATSON & CO., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

HOUSE SHOES, WALKING SHOES, EVENING SHOES.

SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 2 neat Satin Elastic bands, Satin bow and 3 small buckles	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 3 neat narrow bands, bow, and elastic side springs	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 4 neat Straps to button in front, and silk bow	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 3 neat Straps to button at the side, and silk bow	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, single satin Elastic band, Satin bow, and 2 small Silver buckles	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, Black Silk and Satin Rosette and small black buckle	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT GLOVE KID, elastic front surmounted by Satin Rosette, and silver buckle	Rs. 9 8 per pair
STOUT GLACE KID, Satin Resette and Silver buckle	Rs. 6 8 per pair
MOROCCO WALKING SHOES, to tie, single sole and ordinary French heels	Rs. 6 8 per pair
MOROCCO WALKING SHOES, to tie, single sole, and Military heels	Rs. 8 8 per pair
KID WALKING SHOES, Military heels and stout soles ...Rs. 8, 9, 9-8, and	Rs. 10 8 per pair
EVENING SHOES.	
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with floral silk embroidered Toes, old Gold Silk Lining	Rs. 10 8 per pair
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with neat Satin Bow, and Lemon colour Kid Lining	Rs. 9 8 per pair
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with neat Silk Bow, and Blue Silk Lining	Rs. 10 8 per pair
SOFT GLACE KID, with Gold beaded Rosette and Floral Silk Embroidered Toes	Rs. 10 8 per pair
PRUNELLA COURT SHOES, floral Silk Embroidered Toes (Olive Green, and Cardinal), lined blue Silk	Rs. 10 8 per pair
WHITE SATIN SHOES Rosette, and Silver buckle	Rs. 9 8 per pair
WHITE SATEEN SHOES, Satin Rosette Silver buckle	Rs. 6 8 per pair
SERVICEABLE ENGLISH HIGH BUTTON WALKING BOOTS.	
PLAIN CALF KID	Rs. 12 8 per pair
PLAIN GLACE KID	Rs. 12 8 per pair
PLAIN CALF Kid, with Navy Blue Cloth uppers	Rs. 12 8 per pair

☞ The Postal charge to any part of India for a pair of any of the above Shoes, packed securely in a light cardboard box, would not exceed 8 annas or for two pairs 14 annas, &c.

As a guide to size, send a pencilled outline of a boot or shoe that fits.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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TEAKWOOD KEYS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the supply of five lakhs Moulmein teakwood permanent way CHAIR KEYS.

Standard samples with templets or gauge may be seen, and specification and form of tender obtained, upon application to the undersigned.

Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 11th May next, after which hour no tender will be received.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to Five per cent upon the estimated total amount.

The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 21st April, 1881.

COOK'S

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Available for one or more passengers to travel by all chief Lines of Steamers and by any Railway and route to

ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.

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TOURIST OFFICES, 5, HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. SPEKE HALL.

PASSENGERS must be DOWN at the PRINCE'S DOCK not later than 5 o'clock THIS EVENING.

The Steamer will go out of Dock and to sea shortly after 6 p. m.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1881.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
POPULAR RECITAL (in Guzerati)
OF SHAMAL BHATT'S "NAND BATRISI,'
On Saturday, 23rd April, at 8-30 p.m.
Admission by Tickets at 8 Annas each.

Tickets to be had at the Institute and at the Duftar Ashkara Press, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY CO.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive, at his Office, up to 12 noon, TO-DAY, TENDERS for the supply of 4,000 tons of best STEAM COAL. Offers to state price alongside or delivered into the Company's Wagons.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 23rd April, 1881.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 28th February, 1881.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1881.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that AN EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, 1881, at 3-30 p. m., for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Special Resolutions :—

1. That the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under Act X of 1866.
2. That the Liquidator or Liquidators to be hereafter appointed be and he is or they are authorized to have and exercise all the powers given by Sections 173 and 174 of Act X of 1866.

By order of the Directors,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1881.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 22.

THE general tenor of the telegraphic advices from home to-day has not been such as to influence matters here ; certainly not towards increased activity. Consols come unchanged at 100¾, French Rentes at 120¼, and Enfaced Rupee paper at 84¾ for Fours and 91½ for Fours-and-a-half. The Bank of England return for the week is in favour of easier money, the proportion of Reserve to liabilities having advanced from 44 to 48 per cent.

Coffee and Cocoanut oil come unchanged. Linseed is 3d. and Rapeseed 6d. per quarter higher for Calcutta descriptions. Other Seeds and Wheat unchanged.

The Manchester Piece Goods market yesterday was flat, and the Liverpool Cotton Market closed weak, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats. In Americans there was no change on the spot, but deliveries were 1-32d lower, whilst Surats were 1-16d. lower on the spot, and to arrive practically unsaleable, the only business reported being in good fair Oomra, which is given at 4½d., delivered terms equivalent to about Rs. 3 per candy, under the quoted rate here irrespective of commission. In New York yesterday, ready Mid-Uplands were still quoted at 10¾ cents, but July shipment was three points higher at 10·78 cents per lb. The receipt at the ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1881	1880.	1879.
Thursday's receipts	7,000	6,000	4,000
Six days' do.	44,000	31,000	29,000
Total since 1st Sept.	5,256,000	4,614,000	4,271,000

EXCHANGE.—With Bar Silver at home still quoted at 52½d. per oz., and nothing from Calcutta to affect us here, the market has ruled pretty much the same as yesterday. There are still sellers of bank telegraphic at 1s. 8d., but nothing better can be done for ondemand. At the same time 3 months' Credits have been negotiable at 1s. 8 9-32d., without bringing out any great amount of paper. About the future it is useless saying anything. Everything depends upon the Conference, and there are as many people who believe that it will result in nothing as there are others who hold that we shall see an ultimate advance to 1s. 10d. per rupee. Closing quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 6d.	per rupee.
Do.	telegraphic	1s. 8d.	,,
Do.	3 months sight	1s. 8½d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,,	2c. 15f.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at ⅛, 60 days' sight at 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT Paper has been somewhat steadier. Buyers have shown decidedly more disposition to operate, and for June delivery we hear Fours have changed hands at Rs. 102. The ready rates, however, are for Fours Rs. 101¾ ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 101-7-16 to ½.

SHARES are quiet but pretty steady. In Banks there is no change, and in Press Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 50 in Fort. Colaba Land Shares have reached to Rs. 875. In Spinning and Weaving Co., the Alliance are quoted Rs. 25 and Jewraz Balloo Rs. 80 higher, but in most other cases the turn is in favour of buyers.

COTTON has been a shade lower to-day owing to the character of the home telegrams, but at a decline of Rs. 2 per candy, there has been a good deal of buying, the transactions on the Green totalling some 2,500 bales. Broach has been sold as low as Rs. 200 and good Bhownugger for May at Rs. 187, but the low grades of Dhollera for immediate delivery are still scarce and in request. By the 25th instant, however, all these contracts will be practically settled, and we may then look for rates coming down something like Rs. 10 per condy, to bring them to a parity with home currencies. Oomras, in the meantime, have become the cheapest Cotton, and before long will probably begin to attract attention. We quote :—

Good Broach Ready 200 to	Rs.	206 per candy.
Good Omra, May	,,	185 ,,
F. G. F. ,,	,,	174 ,,
G. F. ,,	,,	164 ,,
Good Dhollera	,,	187 ,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	180 ,,
G. F.	,,	172 ,,

SEED and WHEAT are firm at unaltered prices. Linseed Rs. 6-1 to Rs. 6-6 ; Rapseed Rs. 5-15¼ per cwt. ; Soft White Wheat Rs. 31½ per candy ready.

FREIGHTS are quiet and unaltered. For Liverpool by steam we quote 32s. 6d. to 33s. 9d., and other ports are all as previously given. There is still an inquiry or May loading steamers, but there is none offering.

PIECE GOODS are still dull with no symptom of early improvement. For distant delivery there is some business doing under firm offer at low rates, but in the bazaar the off-take is restricted to the immediate wants of the up-country buyers.

COALS are steady with buyers of Cape cargoes, but no sellers either by sail or steam to ar rive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p. ct.	747½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	10½ do.	550
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	111
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-11-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*22
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	895xd.
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	890
Fort Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	205

* For distribution

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	850
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	1,000	5	113
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	1,700	22½ p.s.	570
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	100	100 p.s.	2,500
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	725
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	810
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	835
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	715
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	590
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	280
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,085
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	7,072
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	910
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p. s.	1,675
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,510
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	12 p. s.	215xd.
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,165
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1010xd
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,080
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	807½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	355
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,060
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,040
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	955
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	610
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	925
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	800

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,025
Albert Ginni g Co	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,375
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	530
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	40	445
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	58
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	912½
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	100	200
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	1000	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,750
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p. s.	455
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	465
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	325
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	140
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	75	1,450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	485
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	530

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	655
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	153 113
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,365
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	125
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	325
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	975
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000A	21	3½	..	3½
Do.	1,000B	100	100		
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	7½	805
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	152
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	2,3000	25	15	..	14

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kate, 1,250 tons, Captain W. Geffello, sailed yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

THE steamer Cohamin, 1,018 tons, Captain E. Widdle, sailed yesterday for Genoa with a general cargo.

THE Tug steamer Savitri, 94 tons, Captain H. Shumacker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Grangemouth (24th Feb.), via Malta, Port Said, Jeddah, and Muscatta in ballast, and seven deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Gwalior, 1,719 tons, Captain J. Orman, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, with China mail and the following passengers :—From Shanghai to Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and three children. From Nagasa to Bombay.—Lieut.-Col. Schneer. From Yokohama to Bombay. One ayah. From Hongkong to Southampton.—Mr. W. Stokes. From Hongkong to Venice.—Dr. Siebschier. From Singapore to Bombay.—Harambee and servant, Samsoodeen Abdoo Ryam and servant, Woosalhurd and servant.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA. MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Khiva, 1,506 tons, Captain T. Alderton, sailed yesterday for China, with China Mail and cargo of 784½, chests opium, general cargo,—and the following passengers :—For Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Wilson, Mrs. Webster and sister. For Melbourne.—Mr. J. Hunt, Mr. V. H. Stewan, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Green, and Mr. Lauz. For Calcutta.—Mr. Leith.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara, 1,775 tons, Captain G. H. Hector, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, with Australian mail, general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Sydney to Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, two Misses, Master, Infant, and Nurse, Mrs. Forrest, two Mrs. (Junior) two children infant and Nurse Miss. Nash and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. J. Dawson, Mr. and Miss Fenwick, Mr. J. Milling, Mr. J. McKirdy, Mr. Garraway, and Mr. J. G. Underwood. From Melbourne to Venice.—Revd. T. Higgins, Mrs. and two Misses Rhodes. From Melbourne to Southampton.—Mrs. and two Misses Gemmall's, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Captain Logan, Mr. G. Stogdale, Mr. and Mrs. Yuille, Mr. G. H. Smithson, Mr. and Mrs. Owen, Mr. Youngman, and Miss Brush. From Glenelg to Southampton.—Sir Thomas and Miss Elder, and Dr. H. A. Davidson. From Sydney to Southampton.—Dr. Haylock. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Captain Broome. From Sydney to Bombay.—Mr. D. Grove, and Mr. J. Seymour. From Sydney to Calcutta.—Mr. O. Ramback. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Miss Castella. From Melbourne to Madras.—Mr. Bricknall. From Melbourne to Calcutta.—Mr. Morris. From Glenelg to Bombay.—Baboo Punchamon Buiscia.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Gwalior (s)	Orman	Shanghai, March 30.
	Bokhara (s)	Hector	Sydney, March 24.
	Savitri (s)	Shumacker	Grangmouth, Feb21.
	I. G. S. Dalhousie.	Powell	Kurrachee, April 19.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Kashgar (s)	Seaton	Melbourne.
	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	K. C. & Kurrachee.
	Cohanim (s)	Widdle	Genoa.
	Kate (s)	Jeffells	Havre.
	Khiva (s)	Alderton	China.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Khandalla, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Liddesdale, to St. Nazair.
Steamer Lord Eslington, to Autwerp.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

James Harkness—275 cwts myrabolams, Lawjee Jairam ; 687½ cwts myrabolams, Khuttow Lodha ; 122½ cwts myrabolams, Jetta Purshotum ; 50 bales cotton, Pelly and Co ; 74 bales hemp, Hunsraz Manjee.

Khersonese—100 cwts bones, Natha Essa.

Martin Scott—100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 65 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 100 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

Winton (s)—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 610 cwts wheat, Jetta Purshotum ; 250 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput ; 550 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

Hutton (s)—1,000 cwts bones, A. Mackenzie ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 60 bales wool, Pragjee Toolseedass ; 45 bales wool, Pelly and Co.

Speke Hall (s)—158½ cwts myrabolams, Nuttoo Soonderjee ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 33 bales wool, Damoder Khuttow ; 150 cwts coir yarn, Lalljee Poonsey and Co ; 20 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Rowjee.

Clan Macduff (s)—400 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jewat ; 400 cwts wheat, Veljee Natha ; 1,200 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co. ; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co. ; 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co. ; 400 cwts bones, Natha Essa ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

J. Ferrens (s)—200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co. ; 500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co. ; 500 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co. ; 7 bales skins and 8 cwts horns, Thos. H. Moore and Co.

Prior (s)—80 cwts sandalwood, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 150 cwts sandalwood, Damoder Mooljee ; 135 cwts coolfa and 70 cwts cuscusroots, Allimahamed Hassom ; 85 cwts olibanum, Heerjee Virdhur ; 675 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Remington and Co. ; 900 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jewut ; 5 bales hides, E. H. Dewraz ; 260 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee.

Perim (s)—1,050 cwts rapeseed, Remington and Co. ; 2,250 cwts poppyseed and 1,950 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co ; 8 bales hides, Mahamed Corjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Inchclutha (s)—10,893 cwts wheat, Geo. Lockhart and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

Ganges (s)—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Rufus E. Wood—208 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 1,500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Llanarthen (s)—1,400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cyprus (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

St. Olaf (s)—4,000½ cwts rapeseed, 2,001 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Langrigg Hall (s)—3,999 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 500 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 4 bales cotton, J. Dinar and Co.

Barbary (s)—250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Memfi (s)—300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 400 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co ; 162 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 450 cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

Barbary (s)—50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

W. Symington (s)—3,000 bags carton seed, M. Mackenzie and Co ; 1,625 cwts gingellyseed, and 1,500 cwts groundnuts, Lang, Moir and Co.

Julia David (s)—750 cwts groundnuts and 105 cwts castor seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

Manilla (s)—570 bags coppra, M. Mackenzie and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Athens (s)—128 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Memfi (s)—400 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Memfi (s)—4 boxes silver coins, J. Dinar and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Memfi (s)—125 cwts pepper, M. S. Nimajee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Empress of India (s)—100 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva (s)—2½ chests opium, Gool'ce Singanee ; 46 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co. ; 25 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co. ; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co. ; 5½ cwts horns, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 16 cwts raisins, Tyebally Jafferbhoy ; 13 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva (s)—7 chests opium, Tarachund Luchminaran ; 9 chests opium, Buxiram Koonjlall ; 64 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co. ; 35 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co. ; 61 chests opium, Guneshdass Kooshnajee ; 25 chests opium, Rampurtab Hurbilas ; 5 chests opium, Mameckram Choonilall ; 8 chests opium, Guneshdass Shobagmull ; 13 chests opium, Chuniram Hiralali.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 21.

Snell, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
Thomas, Captain, Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl. of Musketry, on leave, from Belgaum.

APRIL 22.

Badford, Captain, R. A., on leave, from Kirkee.
Broome, Captain, 2nd Belooch Regt., on leave, from Australia.
Tigbe, Major, 54th Regt., on leave, from Roorkee.
Johnson, Lieut., 51st Regt., on duty, from Barilly.
Scott, Captain, R. A., on leave.
Cotton, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, from Allahabad.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 21ST APRIL, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·850
Temperature of the Air	84·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	·737
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·0
General Direction of Wind*	NW. S, WSW. W. WNW NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	225

* From midnight to midnight.

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Byculla, 3rd Sept.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FENTON—April 19th, at Dharwar, the wife of Lieutenant Layard Fenton, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

MATTHEWS—CLEGHORN—April 18th, at St. Andrew's Kirk, Allahabad, Frederick Daniel, son of the late Allen Matthews, of Rochester, Kent, England, to Wilhelmina Ferris Holmesdale, third daughter of the late John Cleghorn, Calcutta.

VERNEDE—BEAVER—April 18th, at Palaveram, James Griffiths, son of the late Charles William Vernede, Judge of the Suddur Court of Travancore, to Harriet, daughter of Captain John Napleton Beaver.

VERNEDE—BEAVER—April 18th, at Palaveram, Conrad Ewart Pickering, son of the late Charles William Vernede, Judge of the Suddur Court of Travancore, to Emily Jane, daughter of Captain John Napleton Beaver.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1881.

TO-DAY'S telegram from Constantinople probably means that the Porte is trying, as in the case of Dulcigno, to take back with the one hand what she has been forced to give with the other. The greatest secresy was being observed when the last mail left as to the actual decision of the Ambassadors with regard to the new Greek frontier. But it seemed to be generally understood that Mr. Goschen was standing out for Prevesa for the Greeks. We are still in doubt whether Prevesa forms part of the "strip of Epirus," which the Ambassadors have awarded Greece. It seems probable that the information that it is to be dismantled means that it is to be left in the hands of the Turks, but that its "teeth are to be drawn" so that it shall not, as it does at present, dominate the Gulf of Arta. And the Albanian rebellion is, we fancy, directed against this abandonment of strength on the part of Turkey. Unfortunately, perhaps, the Turkish sentiment is rather stronger at Prevesa than it is in the district to the north of it. Prevesa itself was pretty effectually denuded of what Greek sentiment dwelt in it by Mehemet Ali, who sent the heads of most of the Greek inhabitants to Constantinople at the time when he, from Janina, defeated the French there. But the Turks in stirring up Albanian sentiment are playing with fire. North of Prevesa, as far as Janina, there can be little doubt that the Albanians are at heart Greeks. The last mail brought us news of petitions signed numerously throughout the district for annexation to Greece. If the idea is encouraged that the people of Southern Albania are to decide their own fate, we fancy there can be little doubt as to what their verdict will be.

THINGS looked so serious at one time yesterday in connection with the Bheel movement, that, as will be seen from our telegram, the 1st Cavalry and the 11th N. I. were under orders to leave Poona this morning. We are glad, however, to hear that further information has led to the countermanding of these arrangements.

BOMBAY paid a well deserved tribute of admiration and respect for the valour of the 1st Grenadiers and the 66th Regiment when they passed through on their return from the front ; and we trust that another gallant regiment, which also fought well and suffered terribly at Maiwand, will not be allowed to pass without a word of acknowledgment. The 3rd Bombay Cavalry are expected to arrive here early on Monday morning by the Tennasserim and Czarewitch, and will remain in Bombay for a couple of days, proceeding to Ahmedabad and Deesa on Tuesday evening. The 3rd B. C. has seen more and perhaps harder service since it was raised than any other cavalry regiment in India, and has in its ranks men who already wear three medals on their breasts, *viz* :—"Persia," "Central India," and "Abyssinia." The recent campaign in Southern Afghanistan will give them a fourth, to bear witness to further gallant service in the field. The campaign of last year was not the first occasion of the regiment visiting Afghanistan ; they formed part of General Nott's Brigade in the war of 1840-41, when they saw much hard fighting and were always well to the front. In the Scinde campaign of 1842-43, under the command of the late General Sir M. Stack, they made a long forced march to join the army of Sir Charles Napier, with which they did right good service at the battle of Hyderabad. In this campaign the regiment earned the warm approval of Sir C. Napier, who told their commanding officer that if ever he had again to command a force in the field he would ask Government to include the 3rd Bombay Cavalry in it. Coming from such a quarter, this was high praise indeed, and the incident is one of which the regiment may well be proud. In Persia, again, the 3rd B. C. gained a great name. It was in the Persian war that they made the celebrated charge which broke up the enemy's square, when two British officers of the regiment gained the Victoria Cross. On their return from Persia they were ordered to Central India to assist in suppressing the mutiny, and they formed part of the Central India Force under Sir Hugh Rose. The men of the regiment being chiefly drawn from the North-West Provinces and Oudh, they were regarded with some suspicion at first, but their conduct in action soon inspired confidence, and they did capital service in the campaign. In 1875, the regiment received, in recognition of its distinguished services, the honourable distinction of "Queen's Own," and the Prince of Wales accepted the Honorary Colonelcy. It was in the early part of last year that the regiment left Deesa and Rajkot for Southern Afghanistan, where they had a share in every action fought during June, July, August, and September, from the meeting of the Wali's troops, and the disastrous encounter of General Burrows' small force with Ayoub Khan at Maiwand, to the defeat of the Herati General and the dispersion of his army at the battle of Kandahar. After Maiwand, the conduct of the cavalry in that unfortunate engagement was sharply criticised, and many harsh things were said ; but all subsequent inquiry has shown that they behaved admirably under the terribly trying circumstances which kept them sitting in their saddles for hours exposed to a heavy fire. If they did "get out of hand" before the close of the engagement, the thing is not to be wondered at. There were others than the troopers who got out of hand—or lost their heads, which is an equivalent term—on that occasion. They were submitted to the most trying ordeal a mounted soldier can have to pass through—a charge against almost any odds is an easier matter than to wait quietly and patiently inactive while saddles are being emptied on all sides by an enemy out of reach—and the general verdict is that their conduct was a credit to the bravery and discipline of the Indian Army. Again, at the sortie of Deh Khoja, the 100 sabres of the regiment who took part in the affair are said by those who witnessed it to have charged as straight as a bee-line and cut up numbers of the enemy, two British officers and one Native officer killing no less than eleven Afghans to their own swords. Some individual acts of gallantry performed by men of the regiment have received recognition, as in the instance of a Native officer being raised from the third to the first class of the Order of Merit for assistance rendered to Colonel Anderson, 1st Grenadiers, during the retreat from Maiwand. Another instance of bravery which deserves to be recorded is to be found in the conduct of a 3rd Cavalry man who, during the battle of Maiwand, and though he was himself wounded at the time, dismounted and gave up his horse to General Burrows. This gallant fellow has since been invalided as unfit for further service from the effects of the wound which he had received before he gave up his horse. During the campaign some seventy men of the regiment were killed and wounded out of a total strength of 422 who left the Presidency last year. We think it will be generally agreed that the return of the remainder ought not to be allowed to pass unnoticed.

SOME weeks ago, we suggested that with the present low rate of interest for money obtainable in Bombay and India generally, local capitalists might do worse than try investments in Burmah. We noticed the success of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation as one instance where Bombay capital has been successfully employed in this comparatively new British possession ; and we pointed out the case of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, which for years has been paying a fifteen per cent. annual dividend out of the profits of the Irrawaddy carrying trade. Considering that this trade is at present in its infancy, we suggested that Bombay capitalists might do worse with their money than start a Bombay Burmah Flotilla Company, and from all we have heard, there is but little doubt that if such opposition to the Irrawaddy Flotilla was started, it would be largely patronised by the Chinese traders of Rangoon, and would easily pay from 7 to 8 per cent. annual dividend. A Rangoon paper extracted our article, and afterwards, whilst noticing the trial trip of a small steamer just purchased by the Irrawaddy Flotilla, and which for some months did a profitable opposition business in running between Rangoon and Mandalay, thinks that if an opposition line was started in Burmah with Bombay money, many years must elapse before the new company would divide the profit of the trade equally with the old. It does not, of course, follow that because one company has been paying 15 per cent. annually to its shareholders, if another were started the two would pay 7½ per cent. each. But there certainly seems a fair prospect of any company starting with some five or six steamers, and double that number of flats or barges on the Irrawaddy paying at least half of what the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company pays now. The Rangoon paper informs us that the Flotilla fleet will this year number 35 steamers and 46 flats. A large number of these, the writer might have added, are employed otherwise than on the really paying line between Rangoon and Mandalay, and the Flotilla have now so many steamers that even in the busy season of the present year some of them were kept lying for ten or twelve days in Rangoon instead of the usual two or three of a few years back. The Flotilla Company, have thus too many steamers on hand for their dividends to be kept up to the old mark unless the trade of Upper Burmah is very largely developed. Their last purchase of the "Shoay La Young" was only to prevent that steamer running in opposition to them, as she did in 1879, occasioning a loss at the very lowest estimate to the old company of a lakh of rupees. Any new company starting would be able to avoid the errors of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, whilst profiting by their example in many things. We believe the Chinese traders both of Rangoon and Upper Burmah would be only too happy to have an opportunity of becoming shareholders in a new concern, which would of necessity reduce freight, and thus benefit all traders of whatever nationality. There is thus no good reason why, as we suggested, Indian capital should not find profitable employment in Burmah, whilst at the same time profiting the public there, as opposition, whether in politics or the carrying trade, always does. Before starting any company of the kind, we suggest it would be as well to ascertain what amount of support could be guaranteed in Burmah ; and if what we hear is correct, the traders there would be willing to give the Bombay Burmah Flotilla Company their cordial co-operation in subscribing for shares, which should be of small amount to make them popular with all classes of the community.

A RECENT telegram with regard to a statement which appears to have been made by the *Daily News*, to the effect that General Skobeleff's movement on Kelat is of a very "compromising" character, has been taken by more than one Anglo-Indian journal in a sense which, we think, may prove to have been a misapprehension. What might have been "compromised" by an advance of the Russians on Kelat are not the relations between Russia and England, so much as the good understanding which has existed for some time now between Russia and Persia. The enterprising correspondent of the *Daily News*, who is now in Merv, in one of his last letters referred to the extreme gravity of the crisis, as between Russia and Persia, which emerged as soon as the Russian outposts were pushed to Askabad, only to find that the refugees from Geok Tepe were concentrating further to the east. To the east of Askabad the Persian boundary, which the Russians had hitherto on the whole respected in their eastward progress, trends to the north. The arc so formed, moreover, encircles a district of exceptional fertility, while the country to the north of it, lying outside of the Persian boundary, is a desert. The question was whether Skobeleff would deem it necessary to advance, and if so, whether he would respect Persian territory. Moreover, as an advance was, under the circumstances, equivalent to holding the country to the eastward, it was to be apprehended that if General Skobeleff took the road through Persia, it would be found hard to make him relinquish his hold on the fertile land to the north of a road whose importance to him would of course not diminish with the occupation of an objective point at the end of it. Under these circumstances the advance on Kelat meant that Skobeleff had elected to march over Persian territory—a decision which might have led to grave complications.

Later telegrams, we think, make it clear that there is now a complete understanding between the Russian General and the Persian Government. The British Consul at Teheran telegraphed the other day to Lord Granville that Skobeleff had, after the engagement at Geok Tepe, set free no less than 1,200 Persian slaves, whom he had delivered over to the Persian Agent in his camp. Everything General Skobeleff does has a disquieting effect on certain Anglo-Indian journals ; and this, we presume, will be no exception to the general rule. Others, however, will learn without surprise that the act gave rise to a feeling of intense pleasure and satisfaction in Persia. Persia's real interests do not differ from those of Russia in this matter, as she has been exposed along all her northern border to the ravages of the Turkoman robbers. There have been previous signs of an *entente cordiale* between the two Governments. A later telegram from the correspondent of the *Daily News* now informs us that a council of two hundred Chiefs has been held at Merv, to consider, it may be presumed, the applications for assistance which, it was known, the Akhal Tekkes were making, and that it had been resolved to avoid hostilities with Russia *and Persia.* This information, we conjecture, disposes of the "compromising" character of the movement on Kelat ; and the theory that the *Daily News* also is among the prophets, and is now trembling for the safety of Herat, Kandahar, and Cape Comorin, may perhaps be held in abeyance.

REGIMENTAL SKETCHES FROM WONDERLAND.

THE OLD COLONEL.

THERE is something about the very sound of the familiar title "the old Colonel" that recalls a thousand pleasant associations and kindly remembrances. The words conjure up the vision of a soldierly man not so young as he was, but yet retaining a touch of the fire of youth, and bearing himself pretty erect still. His bronzed face, with its white moustache and pleasant smile, is welcome everywhere, and while all his officers can find no better or more endearing title for him than the kindly and simple one of "the old Colonel," his men have an equal affection for him, and regard "apna Colonel Sahib" as the best friend they have in the world. Now-a-days there are so many colonels in Wonderland that the rank has fallen a little into disrepute. Almost everybody one meets is a colonel or about to be a colonel. It may be said that colonels, like wisdom, cry aloud in the streets, and no man regardeth them. And yet, though Wonderland thinks but little of this large body of field officers, it should be remembered that Thackeray has employed all his great powers, and has shown his genius at its best, in giving to the world the picture of a colonel—of Colonel Newcome, who stands for all time as the beau ideal of a soldier and a gentleman—brave as a lion, modest as a woman, simple as a child. We see the old Colonel when first he comes back from India, and visits the "Cave of Harmony" with his son Clive. "I say, Clive," says the Colonel, "this is delightful. This is better than your aunt's concerts with all the Squallinis, hey ? I shall come here often. Landlord, may I venture to ask those gentlemen if they will take any refreshment ? What are their names ?" (To one of his neighbours :) "I was scarcely allowed to hear any singing before I went out, except an oratorio, where I fell asleep, but this is as fine as Incledon, by Jove !" He became quite excited over his sherry and water. "I am sorry to see you drinking brandy-pawnee, gentlemen," says he, "it plays the deuce with our young men in India." When Hoskins sung (as he did admirably) "The old English Gentleman," and described, in measured cadence, the death of that venerable aristocrat, tears trickled down the honest warrior's cheek, while he held out his hand to Hoskins and said, "Thank you, Sir, for that song ; it is an honour to human nature," on which Hoskins began to cry too.

This picture of the good old Colonel, who had won his spurs on many a hard-fought field in India, coming home to England, and being touched to the heart by the simple words of an old English song that he had not heard since he was a boy, is perfect. The extract that now follows is from the Life of Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras, long ago, and records a scene that brings to the front those traits of character, happily so common to officers in this country—namely, "love of their men and devotion to their duty." Three days after Sir Thomas Munro's death, Captain Macleod, who commanded the escort, fell a sacrifice to cholera. At sunset, on the evening previous to his decease, that gentleman sent for his native officers, and assuring them that he could not recover, enjoined them to take great care of the men ; he then minutely inquired whether all their accounts were settled, and being answered in the affirmative, he raised his hand with difficulty to his forehead and made them a salaam. Shortly afterwards he alluded to their march on the following morning, and besought Colonel Carfrac, who was present, "that he would allow a small party to remain and see him decently interred." He was informed that in case of any such melancholy service becoming necessary, his body should be sent back to Gooty. "No, no," exclaimed the dying man, "I am perfectly satisfied ; it is too much honour for me to be buried near Sir Thomas Munro."

Here died a gallant officer. Be it remembered, that this solemn scene, told in such homely language, was enacted by a man dying of a painful death in a lonely spot in the districts ; that his first thought was for his men and their welfare, and almost his last act (performed with difficulty) was to dismiss his native officers with a kindly salaam. History has forgotten the name of Captain Macleod, who died in 1827, but he has left his noble example of devotion to duty and forgetfulness of self as an heir-loom to his countrymen. It may be remembered that during the great mutiny, the disarming of the native regiments—a most wise and necessary measure—was felt as a terrible blow by the officers, who could not be brought to believe that their men were disloyal. This feeling was most properly set aside by the authorities, and Sir Herbert Edwards, in his official report of the disarming of the native regiments at Peshawur in May, 1857, thus refers to it. When the commanding officers were informed that their regiments were to be disarmed, they vehemently remonstrated, and when the order was put into execution, "as the muskets and sabres of the once honoured corps," wrote Sir Herbert in his report, "were hurried unceremoniously into carts, it was said that here and there the spurs and swords of English officers fell sympathisingly upon the pile." It must be remembered that these men, for whom their officers felt such sympathy, were not mutineers. They were simply disarmed as a precaution in the first month of the mutiny. The precaution was wise, indeed indispensable, but the sympathy of the officers with their men is intelligible. Near Peshawur was stationed the 55th N. I., of which two companies had mutinied on detachment, and Brigadier Cotton at once resolved to disarm the remainder of the regiment then stationed at Hote Murdan. This regiment was commanded by Colonel Spottiswoode, described as "a devoted soldier, one who lived for his regiment." But let Sir John Kaye tell the story—a very sad one—in his own words :—"Two hundred Sikhs had been enlisted into the regiment since it had been stationed in the Punjab, and these men now offered, if separated from the rest to fight the whole of the Hindustani sepoys. But Spottiswoode shook his head and declined the offer. He had faith in his children to the last. He would 'stake his life on their staunchness,' and he did. On the night of the 24th May the advance of the force from Peshawur was suspected, if not known, by the sepoys, and the native officers went to the Colonel for an explanation. Spottiswoode knew the truth of the report but too well. He could answer nothing of an assuring kind, and the deputies left his presence unsatisfied. Then his heart sank within him. It was all over. The mutual confidence on which he had relied so much was gone for ever. . He could not bear the thought of the future, so, left alone in his room, he blew his brains out."

A foolish act, no doubt. His regiment was tainted with disaffection, and men like Nicholson and Edwardes saw that the only way to stamp out that cowardly and bloody mutiny, was to hunt down and shoot every mutineer as one would shoot a mad dog, and to draw the teeth of those whom time might ripen into mutineers. But Colonel Spottiswoode could not see this ; he only saw that the men on whose fidelity he had "staked his life" were to be disarmed. He felt he had lost his stake, and so he paid it by shooting himself. But I have wandered from my point in trying to illustrate the strong bond that unites officers to men in this country. In its proper place it is the motive-power that has carried on those animated by it to so many splendid achievements. Carried to excess, it becomes the blind confidence in faithless men that was so much wondered at during the mutiny. However, to return from my wanderings and to revert to the old Colonel, of whom it must in truth be admitted that he is touchy and testy on the subject of his sepoys to a degree not quite judicial, somehow or other he has not been changed about from one corps to the other as is the fashion in Wonderland, but has been five-and-twenty years with one regiment. So he must be forgiven if he has old-fashioned ideas about the ties that ought to bind together officers and sepoys, and if he gets angry when he hears men talking about going to this regiment or that regiment and in fact making a mere convenience of the service. Once upon a time—and not very long ago either—there was no man in this country more loved and respected than "the old Colonel," but under the altered conditions of what is still a splendid service, it is to be feared he will silently be improved off the face of the earth. Well, I wish him God-speed, and salute him with hearty respect and affection. If any one will turn to the Army List, he will see that during the course of the next year or two a great number of true and gallant "old colonels," of whose deeds we are all proud, will be leaving the Army on retirement. Good luck go with them ; their successors may equal, they will hardly surpass, them.

SUB.

RANGOON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

APRIL 14.

KING THEEBAW is said to have turned his attention to the advantages to be derived from looking after his steamers. There is no doubt, if properly commanded, and with either a European or Chinese agent in Rangoon, he might derive a handsome sum yearly from their earnings. But at present, with Burmese commanders and Burmese crews, no proper system is established, and both passengers and goods are carried at anything but fixed rates. One of the commanders of the Irrawaddy Flotilla is said to have been offered service under the Burmese, and some handsome presents have been made him as an advance. He will doubtless be sufficiently well advised how he leaves a certainty for an uncertainty, but under European management the Burmese steamers on the Irrawaddy would pay a fair dividend.

It is proposed to increase the pay of the subordinate judicial service in this province, and it is about time to do so, more especially to the Europeans and East Indians, of whom there are, however, only five or six at present. To pay such officers Rs. 100 per mensem and expect them to keep up the dignity of their positions seems absurd. I knew one a short time ago drawing this rate of pay, who, when the Deputy Commissioner went on tour, was left in charge of a jail, treasury, and the station, and actually found that subordinate clerks in the place were drawing from Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 per mensem more than he was himself.

There have been rumours here of further plots to break out from the Rangoon Central Jail, and one of these, I am told, was detected yesterday by the Superintendent, which showed that some two or three hundred men had possessed themselves of working tools with which they hoped to get clear out on the occasion of four life-convicts leaving for Madras. The number of men who have long terms of imprisonment to serve in the Rangoon Jail is very large, and it would be advisable that they should be sent to India rather than kept in the province, where their presence is a continual source of scare and alarm. The present jail guard, too, should be recruited from India and not from the scum of the native population of our Burmah sea ports, who seem not amenable to discipline, and who have only joined the service as a sort of refuge for the destitute, being too lazy to work elsewhere.

The Burmese water festival on the occasion of the commencement of the New Year has just concluded, and bazaar dealers and traders complain that the sales of the past few days, which in ordinary years are so brisk, have this season been comparatively nothing. The fact is the Burmese find that, although they have had a good harvest, they have had to pay largely increased taxes, and in addition have not got so high a price for their grain as in recent years. Their purchasing power has consequently been curtailed, and fewer of them have come to spend their annual holiday in Rangoon.

A reformatory for youth is to be started at Poungday on the railway line to Prome, which has long been one of the wants of the province. It has hitherto been the practice to send youths to jails, and from the evil associations they meet with, it is very questionable if they do not come out at the expiration of their sentences much more hardened sinners than when they went in.

A murder and robbery was committed by some soldiers of the 77th Regiment a few days ago. They went out shooting, it seems, and after drinking with some Burmese and Chinese in the vicinity of the barracks a shot was fired and a Burman killed, and Rs. 50 taken from his coat-pocket. Three privates of the 77th have been committed by the Deputy Commissioner of Hauthawaddy, on a charge of murder and abetment, to take their trial at the approaching Sessions of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

Mr. Jardine, the Judicial Commissioner, intends in future to have all examinations for pleaders conducted in the English language. He hopes by this to raise the status of the bar, and as there are about 400 Burmese pleaders in the districts at present, the only people who will suffer are those preparing for the next examination in June. There is no proper machinery for conducting the examinations in Burmese, and the results of last year's examinations have not yet been published, the candidates being so numerous that translations of all the papers have not yet been completed. This is, I think, a step in the right direction, and it would be as well if a knowledge of the English language was made compulsory also amongst candidates for Burmese judgeships. It would be impossible at present to make English the language of all the district courts, but unless a judge understands English he has no means at present of making himself acquainted with the constant changes in the laws he is supposed to administer, and it is hardly fair to the people to make them spend large sums in court-fees and then have to bring their suits before a judge who is necessarily ignorant of the new laws.

We are to have three days' racing next month, before which time it is hoped rain will have fallen and put the course in proper order, for it is as hard as the high roads at present.

The Chief Commissioner returned last week from Javoy and Mergui, looking all the better for his sea trip. The Bishop of Rangoon, who met with an accident on the Jonghoo hills by falling from a pony, is progressing favourably towards complete recovery.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, APRIL 21.

THE mail train from Bombay yesterday was late by some five hours ; it met with an alarming accident at Baroda. Whilst entering the Baroda station in the middle of the night, the pointsman, who, it is possible, was overcome with sleep, sent the train on to the wrong side of the platform, where it came into violent collision with a goods train which was preparing to start. As the train was moving into the station at slackened speed, the accident was not serious. Both the locomotives were damaged greatly, if not completely smashed ; one first class passenger—a military officer—was a good deal injured, and several others were hurt more or less. I am glad to say that Mr. Philpotts (our Sessions Judge) and Mr. Richey, our Collector, who were in the train, have escaped unhurt ; so also Mr. Campbell, Collector of Kaira. The Collector of the Panch Mahals was also a passenger. These gentlemen were all returning after their Easter recess. It is lucky for the Railway Company that none of these personages came to harm, else it would have been nicely mulcted in damages.

The weather here is now most cheerfully warm. The glass stands all day at 99° inside the house. It is hot, but seasonable, and that is some comfort. There are very few people in the place, and there is little or nothing doing.

The Executive Engineer, Major Cruickshank, and Captain Humphreys, Police Superintendant, are after some tigers that have put in an appearance at the foot of Mount Aboo. Our excellent Chaplain, Mr. Lewis, is off to Matheran, and the District Judge officiates for him *tantum quantum.* The old Camp Church is in a dangerous condition ; they cannot pull the punkahs for fear of the roof coming down and burying the worshippers, so that people attending there this weather certainly evince remarkable pluck and devotion. The new church in camp will not be completed till after the rains.

SENEX.

TELEGRAMS.

THE EVACUATION OF KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

The evacuation of Kandahar was completed on the 21st, when all guards were transferred to the Amir's officials.

THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 22.

The latest news from Waziristan represents the tribe as dreading the laying waste of their country and anxious for peace. As, however, the headmen are not unanimous about submitting, the Waziris will require careful handling.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

The five out of the six ringleaders of the raid on Tank have surrendered themselves to the British force, and have been sent to Dera Jail. The rest of the representatives of the Mahsud Waziris have come in, and are discussing the Government terms. The Mana Khel Maliks have not yet arrived, and Mushak, the last of the ringleaders, has not surrendered. The rest of the tribe now present, the Alizais, Shaman Khels, and Balolzais, are prepared to assist the British force in coercing the refractory portion of the Balolzais into submission.

THE BHEEL DISTURBANCES.

SERIOUS ASPECT OF THE OUTBREAK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 22.

The reports received from the Bheel districts are again somewhat alarming, and it is feared that strong measures will have to be adopted.

LATER.

The disturbances in the Bheel country are so serious, that although a large number of the Raj troops have taken the field, it has become necessary to send regular regiments as reinforcements. Troops have accordingly begun to move from Ahmedabad to the scene of the disturbance, and the Bombay Government have been asked to complete them to the strength of two native infantry regiments, with some cavalry.

The Erinpurah Irregular Force is also moving on the same point.

A Bombay officer will be appointed to command, as the country in question is all within the military limits of the Bombay Presidency.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

The Bheel tribes are still in an unsettled state, and there is a possibility of an attack upon Kherwarra.

Details of troops from Baroda and Ahmedabad, and the Erunpura force, which has been relieved by the Mherwarra Battalion, have been sent in that direction.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE FUNERAL OF THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Queen has waived her desire for a public funeral to the Earl of Beaconsfield in deference to the wishes expressed in his will. The funeral is fixed for Tuesday next, and will take place at Hughenden.

THE LAND LEAGUERS AND THE LAND BILL.

A convention of one thousand Land Leaguers has decided to refuse the Irish Land Bill unless in an amended form.

REBELLION IN ALBANIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 21.

The Albanians are in open rebellion.

DEFEAT OF THE ALBANIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 22.

News has been received here that Dervish Pasha, at the head of a Turkish force, has fought an engagement with the Albanian insurgents near Uskup. The engagement, which lasted several hours, resulted in the defeat of the Albanians.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, APRIL 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 20th.

ADEN, APRIL 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 21.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed weak. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.
Fair Dhollera .... 4 5-16d.
The Manchester Market has been flat.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight .... 1s. 7¾d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 81½
4½ do. do. 91½
3 do. Consols for account 100⅜
5 do. French Rente, 1872 .... 120⅛
Bar Silver 52⅛

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—
Reserve of Notes .... £14,200,000, Inc. £1,000,000
Bills Discounted .... £19,400,000, Dec. £1,300,000
Bullion .... £26,300,000, Inc. £100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 48 per cent.

Departures.—Gulf of Suez, Peer of the Realm, Lovaine, Hamsteels, and Sicily.

A GUARD of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file, with band and regimental colours, under the command of a European officer of the 25th Regiment N. L. I., will parade at the Apollo Bunder to-day at 4-45 p.m., on the departure of His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief. A salute of 13 guns will be fired from the saluting battery on the occasion.

A LETTER from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 8th April 1881, states that the Government of India have, on further consideration of the subject, decided that, under certain restrictions, licenses may be granted to companies for the introduction and working of telephone exchanges in India, and intimates that the terms of the licenses are now under consideration, and that, when finally approved of by the Government of India, they will be issued through the Director-General of Telegraphs. The letter adds that the terms will be notified in the *Gazette of India* for public information.

THE announcement that Colonel St. John is to return to India and a junior Political Officer appointed to Pisheen, prompts the *Pioneer* to suggest that it would be well if an officer of experience, like Major Napier, were told off to remain at Chaman until the autumn.

REPORTS from the Khyber show that the arrangements continue to work satisfactorily. Kafilas have passed in safety, and there has been no shooting at the guards.

WITH regard to the statement made in the House of Commons on March 21st about the scheme drawn up by Colonel Perkins, at Sir Frederick Roberts' request, for the fortification of Kandahar, the *Pioneer* has reason to believe that Colonel Perkins's report was printed in the usual way, and it must be reposing at the present time in some pigeon-hole at Calcutta or Simla.

COLONEL MOORE, Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, is taking leave to England, and the post, which is almost a sinecure, is expected to be held in his absence by Captain Haines.

THE iron screw-pile pier, lately designed for the harbour of Akyab, by Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, Executive Engineer, has been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. The work is estimated to cost close on three lakhs. It is to be commenced next November, and completed before the monsoon of 1882.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette's* special correspondent at Kandahar telegraphed on Arpil 16th :—"News from Herat is not re-assuring. The country is very excited, and is clamouring for an immediate advance on Kandahar. Mirza Ayas holds Zamindawar with five regiments of infantry and also some horse. He is hastily recruiting the district for Ayoub. The late envoy, Sirdar Abdulla Khan, accompanied by two thousand horse, is marching on Ghazni at the invitation of the people. Reliable authority states that a considerable portion of Abdul Rahman's force of occupation, especially the officers, is ready to join Ayoub on the first opportunity."

AMONG the officers of the Bombay Army who have been unaccountably ignored in the distribution of Afghan honours, the *Englishman* thinks "there is perhaps none whose case is harder than that of Major Westmacott. Major Westmacott took up the duties of Road Commandant between Kandahar and the Khojak Pass immediately on Major Waudby being killed at Dubrai, and has been incessantly engaged in most arduous duties ever since, but while the Road Commandant on the Khyber route has got a brevet and a C.B., Major Westmacott has got absolutely nothing. From the time of the disaster at Maiwand, after which all the troops posted along the Kandahar road were concentrated at Chaman, until General Phayre's force advanced, Major Westmacott was constantly in the saddle, keeping the Khojak Pass open, and dispersing the enemy whenever they attempted to occupy the hills. When Colonel St. John's letter from Kandahar reached Chaman, Major Westmacott carried it himself, with an escort of twelve sabres, to Killa Abdulla, under fire both going and returning, and losing five horses, and three men, the enemy firing from both sides of the road all the way through the Pass. When General Phayre advanced, Major Westmacott was on duty with General Wilkinson and the leading brigade, and from that time to this his labour has been incessant in arranging for forage and water and everything else for troops moving between Kandahar and the Khojak. The road commandantship is equivalent to the command of a regiment, and qualifies an officer for a C.B., and when to the incessant hard work in doing the regular duties of the command are added Major Westmacott's services on the Khojak during that very anxious time after Maiwand, when headquarters was very anxious about the safety of the Pass, it really seems hard that he should not even have a brevet. If the Khojak had not been kept open as it was, General Phayre's force could not have got through without a fight."

THE Simla correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—"I have met of late a few familiar faces on the Mall, which call to mind more exciting scenes than any Simla is likely to afford. These are faces which many of us saw almost daily when Daoud Shah and the Mustaufi, Habibullah Khan, were in Sherpur cantonments as honoured guests, and deportation to India had not entered their thoughts. These two Ministers of Sher Ali and Yakub Khan are now living, under very little restraint, in comfortable quarters near Boileaugunge, and their attendants wander about Simla in that careless way which is so characteristic of Pathans. They see the Kafir living his curious life ; the shops in which are exposed strange raiment and unknown food ; the Christian mosque on the hill ; the busy life of the bazaar ; and they pass along without making a sign, although they perhaps wonder why everyone goes unarmed, and why the roads are not thronged with soldiers. Like Yakub Khan, they cannot understand how the people are kept in order, and why it is not necessary to kill a few men daily to overawe the rest. The Mustaufi and the late Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan army I have not yet seen, as they do not apparently care to join the wanderers about the Mall ; but no doubt their shyness will wear off in time, and then they will become the lions of the place. The Mustaufi has already expressed a wish to see Dr. Owen, who treated him for an illness in Kabul, and this shows that some glimmerings of gratitude occasionally cross even an Afghan's mind. The Afghans one meets are very reticent in regard to all that concerns themselves and their country, and will not answer questions as to how matters are going with the new Ameer. Why this is I cannot make out, unless their consciences are uneasy, and they are afraid of being caught tripping. One would like to know what their opinion and that of their fellows is on such matters of high policy as the evacuation of Kandahar. The Mustaufi and Daoud Shah are scarcely prisoners ; but as they know their lives would not be worth an hour's purchase if Abdurrahman had them in his power, they are content to be 'under police supervision' until further orders. They would, of course, be welcomed at Herat ; but the road is not open at present, and it is a long cry from Simla to the Hariab."

THE Allahabad paper calls attention to the claims of officers attached to the Pay Department for recognition of their services during the Afghan War. "There were two or three officers who represented the Department in the Field, and had to make all the arrangements for keeping up a large supply of money, averaging some £70,000 or £80,000 monthly ; and yet, though they were actually "Heads of Departments on Service," in no single instance has any notice been taken of them or their work. This is possibly the fault of the Head of the Department under whom the said officers were serving, and may be due to the fact that they were all outsiders specially appointed for the work, and not actually belonging to the Pay Department. Every other department has had a share of rewards ; the Ordnance, Commissariat, Telegraph, &c. Not only have the officers in charge of treasure-chests been ignored, but also those connected with transport payments, who had a very considerable amount of work and responsibility. Had the money arrangements broken down at any time, it would have been impossible to purchase supplies in the country ; and next to the Commissariat and Ordnance, there is no doubt that the treasure arrangements are those which it is most important should be satisfactorily worked in the field. Major Moriarty had the Kabul treasure-chest for two years, and Major Humfrey was performing the same duties in the Khyber ; and there were several officers similarly employed on the Kandahar side, whose services, we believe, have received no recognition of any sort."

WHEN the Waziri campaign is over, and the country is once more at peace, the Allahabad paper states, it is probable that a committee will be ordered to assemble at Simla to consider the question of mountain batteries. The success of the joined guns has so far been greater than was anticipated, but it by no means follows that they will entirely supersede the ordinary 7-pr. mule gun. The latter is so light and handy that it must always be useful in difficult hill countries, and it would be unwise to discard it altogether. The 7-pr. screw gun is immensely superior to the 9-pr. used by the horse artillery and field batteries ; it has a longer range, lower trajectory, and much greater accuracy. But it is of course not equal to the new 14-pr. breech-loading field gun, which is a marvel of lightness and strength, and must displace the 9-pr. The establishment of Royal Artillery in Bengal includes 10 horse and 10 field batteries, all 9-prs. Might not these 20 batteries be recast so as to include three or four extra batteries of screw guns, manned by Europeans. The 14-pr. has not yet reached India ; but it is highly spoken of at home, and its weight is only 8½ cwt. It should be issued to horse artillery and field brigades without delay.

THE Chinese are paying considerable attention to the manufacture of cannon. The *North China Herald* mentions the completion of "another new seven-inch, or 150-pounder muzzle-loading gun" at the Kiangnan Arsenal, which "was submitted to a trial test at the proof range with very satisfactory results. This is the sixth gun of the same class and calibre that has been solely manufactured at the Kiangnan Arsenal. They are built upon the Armstrong principle, weigh about seven and-a-half tons each, and are capable of throwing a projectile of 150 lbs. with a charge of 30 lbs. of pebble powder. Although they cannot be compared with the new type of Armstrong gun, we are assured on the best authority that in point of construction they compare favourably with those of similar build made in England."

HIS MAJESTY KALAKAUA, King of the Hawaii Islands, arrived at Shanghai from Japan, by the Messageries Maritime Co.'s steamer Tokia Maru, on March 24th, and left again on the 27th idem for Tientsin, *en route* to Peking. A Shanghai paper states :—We understand that he will be received at Tientsin by His Excellency Li Hungchand. His Majesty is a good rider, and at present it is contemplated to make the journey from Tientsin to Peking on horse-back, if the weather be favourable.

THE steamer City of Melbourne, which arrived at Sydney on March 23, from Noumea, carried news that the s. s. India arrived at that port on March 12, with the remnants of the Marquis de Ray's New Ireland expedition, which apparently has now become an absolute failure. The India was the vessel that landed the second batch of immigrants at New Ireland ; but owing to the non-arrival of the Genil, which had been sent to Sydney for provisions, the settlers of the little colony had to abandon it in the India, in a starving condition. The India reached Noumea with her boilers disabled, having neither provisions nor water for the 300 men, women, and children on board. The scene among the starving people is said to have been of a terrible nature. Seven persons died during the voyage ; four more of the immigrants died at Noumea. When the City of Melbourne left they were still on board the vessel, and refused to land, fearing that more deception awaited them. No money could be raised on the ship, and there was none on board. Merchants had stopped the supplies of food, and the immigrants were dependent on the humanity of the New Caledonia Government.

THE International Conference which recently sat in Sydney drew up a memorandum for transmission to the Crown, praying for a more active exercise of British influence in Polynesia. An opinion was expressed that the numerous massacres and outrages in the Pacific Islands of late years have arisen from the lax measures to punish the natives, and the absence of Her Majesty's ships for long periods. The appendices to the report of the Conference contained also letters and articles which have appeared in the Sydney press, endeavouring to fix the responsibility of the bloodshed upon Sir Arthur Gordon, the ex-Governor of Fiji, and Commodore Wilson, the one of whom was accused of a desire to drive white men away from Polynesia, while the other was charged with apathy. Sir Arthur Gordon, who is now Governor of New Zealand, and Commodore Wilson have taken grave offence at the inclusion of the documents in the official proceedings of the Conference, and they have addressed the Imperial Government upon the subject. Sir A. Gordon expresses a strong opinion that the reflections in question should not have been published and semi-officially adopted by the Conference in the absence of the officers concerned, and without any explanations from them. Commodore Wilson has also written a memorandum on the subject. It is much more brief. The gallant officer says :—"Without exception those documents, which I must suppose form the principal groundwork upon which the Conference founded its resolution touching the navy, are scurrilous libels, devoid of truth either in tenor or in facts, and are quite unworthy of a place amongst State papers, probably the most important these colonies have ever printed."

OF the Bradlaugh case, the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes :—"Mr. Bradlaugh has failed in the Court of Appeal. Since, however, he has announced his intention—a perfectly wise and proper one—of carrying his case to the House of Lords, the whole matter remains still just where it did weeks ago. His legal rights are undetermined. But though Mr. Bradlaugh is fully justified in the course he is taking, and may possibly succeed even now in establishing his claim to make affirmation of his allegiance, it would be simply childish to shut one's eyes to the fact that a view of the law which has commended itself both to the Queen's Bench Division and to the Court of Appeal is likely to be adopted by the House of Lords. Within a few months it will probably be determined that the law, as it at present stands, does not allow an avowed Atheist to take his seat in Parliament unless he is also prepared to take an oath of allegiance. Legislation, and nothing but legislation, can finally set the question raised by Mr. Bradlaugh at rest."

MR. BRADLAUGH addressed a select meeting of his supporters at Northampton on March 31st. In the course of his remarks he referred to a statement which had been published, that votes now given to him would be void. Although, he said, the words in the Act were "as though he were dead," it did not say he should remain dead ; and he had determined to follow the example of other members whose seats had been declared vacant under somewhat similar circumstances. Upon his being again returned he would do what he preferred not doing. He would go to the table of the House and take the oath, permitting no interference with his right to do so, and immediately ask leave to bring in a Bill to substitute affirmations for oaths in all cases where preferred.

SAYS Mr. Labouchere, M.P., in *Truth* :—"The plain fact is that our soldiers do not know how to shoot. I have urged before that the attention of officers would be better directed to this point than to abstruse problems of higher mathematics. What the Army wants is a little less science and a good deal more practical handicraft."

GLOUCESTER has probably held its last Parliamentary election, *Truth* thinks. Out of 4,904 voters who polled last April, 2,756 were bribed and 280 more were bribers. The black list of the scheduled is of portentous length, and includes 2 aldermen, 3 magistrates, 15 members of the City Council, 4 guardians of the poor, 3 attorneys (including the Tory agent), an overseer, and a waywarden. At Chester, where the corruption, both in 1874 and in 1880, seems to have been equally scandalous, 3 magistrates and 13 members of the City Council are scheduled.

ONE of the strongest and most expert swimmers in the German army is the Crown Prince, who, during the summer months, is accustomed to take exercise early every morning in the vast swimming school specially affected to the use of the garrison at Potsdam. His Imperial Highness is a man of jovial temperament, by no means averse to a harmless practical jest, and has not infrequently amused himself, when the school has been full of huge guardsmen undergoing their aquatic drill, by swimming rapidly up to some clumsy Anak, seizing him by the neck and ducking his head under water until he gasped again. But Frederic William can take as well as play a joke, and one morning, having succeeded in submerging several of the giant Grenadiers belonging to the celebrated First Regiment—in which he himself had served his military apprenticeship—he called out aloud, "Now you may try it on with me if you can ?" He had hardly spoken these words when his neck was grasped from behind, as in a vice, and he found himself compelled to perform several involuntary dives, so prolonged that he presently fell short of breath, and swallowed a considerable quantity of liquid. As soon as he could get his mouth above water he cried out that "he had more than enough," and his colossal immerser let him go. The Crown Prince, when he had recovered his breath, turned to the Grenadier, still in the water, and asked his name. "Schott, Imperial Highness," was the answer. "Whence do you come ?" "From Nimmersett," a village on the distant frontier of East Prussia. "How long have you served ?" "Two years, Imperial Highness." "Have you had any furlough yet ?" "No, Imperial Highness ; my home is too far off, and the journey thither costs too much money." The conversation ended there ; but, two days later, Grenadier Schott was summoned to his regimental adjutant's office, and there informed that, a fortnight's leave having been granted him to visit his family, he was ordered to apply for his travelling expenses and diet money to the Court Marshall of his Imperial Highness the German Crown Prince.

EVACUATION OF KANDAHAR.

KANDAHAR, April 15.

YESTERDAY, the 2-11th foot, 14-9 heavy battery, a sick convoy and stores encamped on the divisional parade ground ; this morning they commenced to march, looking fit and pleased at the prospect of a speedy return to the comforts of civilization. General Hume in an official communication to the troops records his opinion that the Bombay regiments do not differ in physique and soldier-like bearing from the rest of the army, and regrets that no opportunity was afforded them of meeting the enemy, when, he feels confident, they would have added lustre to the British arms.

The weather is sultry and close ; it is feared that more storms are looming.

April 16.

Sirdar Mahomed Hasim Khan, the future Governor of Kandahar, arrived this morning and entered the city at the Kabul gate. He paid a formal visit to Colonel St. John and received a salute of 17 guns. The street traversed by the cortège was lined with trooops. He visits General Hume in the evening.

April 17.

The destination of the Bombay troops is as follows :—Artillery, D-13 to Mhow, F-2 to Dessa ; 14-9 to Bombay ; Poona Horse to Sirur ; 2nd Cavalry to Poona ; 5th Company Sappers and Miners to Kirkee ; Infantry, 5th to Sholapur ; 10th to Surat ; 26th to Poona ; 23rd to Ahmedabad ; 27th to Hydrabad ; 28th Dharwar ; remainder not yet notified.

This morning the 8th Bengal Cavalry, 4th Bengal and 10th Bombay Infantry left for the march down ; to-morrow the 7th Fusiliers and F-2 R. A. follow. The movements of the politicals are the following :—Captain Yate is gone with the first party, Mr. Hugh Barnes, B. C S., accompanied the column ; to-day Lieutenant Muir goes with the 2nd Brigade ; Colonel St. John, Captain Napier and Nawab Mirza Hasan Alli Khan accompany General Hume with the last Brigade.

The weather is very hot.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

CAMP TANK, April 13.

IN my telegram of yesterday, I briefly alluded to the composition of the expeditionary force, and will now proceed to give it more in detail. The Staff of Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy, C.B., is composed as under :—

Colonel C. J. Godby, Honorary A.D.C. to the Viceroy, 2nd in Command of the Force ; Major E. C. Codrington, Assistant Adjutant-General ; Major J. Davidson, Assistant Quarter Master General ; Lieut. C. Manners Smith, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General ; Major W. H. Pierson, R.E., Commanding Royal Engineers ; Lieutenants J. Shone, H. Appleton, Wahab, R.E., Assistant Field Engineers ; Lieutenant-Colonels F. Lance, B. C. Clifford, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Orderly Officers ; Captain C. M. Keighley, Chief Commissariat Officer ; Surgeon-Major A. P. Holmes, 1st Sikh Infantry, Principal Medical Officer ; Captain A. C. LeQuesne, Lieutenant J. Wilcox, Transport Officers ; Captain C. P. Egerton, Provost Marshal and baggage Master ; Captain F. F. Roupell, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

The troops of the Expeditionary force consist of 100 Sabres 1st Punjab Cavalry, Captain Hervey, Commanding ; 300 Sabres 4th Punjab Cavalry, Major Underwood, Commanding ; 3 Guns No. 2 Mountain Battery, Captain W. M. Campbell, Commanding ; 6 Guns No. 3. Mountain Battery, Captain W. Aitken, Commanding ; 3 Guns No. 4 Mountain Battery, Captain Broadfoot, Commanding.

1st Sikh Infantry, Lt.-Col. H. C. P. Rice, Commanding.
32nd Pioneers, Major C. N. Hodgson, Commanding.
8th Company Sappers & Minors, Lieutenant R. V. Phillpots, Commanding.
These Corps are unattached to any Brigade.

1st Infantry Brigade.

4th Sikh Infantry, Lt.-Col. F. T. Bainbridge, Commanding.
1st Punjab Infantry, Major T. Higginson, Commanding.
2nd Punjab Infantry, Lt.-Col. H. Tyndall, C.B., Commanding
Lt.-Col. H. P. Close, 4th Punjab Infantry, Commanding.

2nd Infantry Brigade.

3rd Punjab Infantry, Lt.-Col. P. C. Rynd, Commanding.
4th Punjab Infantry, Major A. McRae Bruce, Commanding.
6th Punjab Infantry, Lt.-Col. Swinton-Browne, Commanding.
Lt.-Col. B. R. Chambers, 6th Punjab Infantry, Commanding.

The Infantry Regiments of the Frontier Force consist of 500 rifles each, while the 32nd Pioneers are somewhat under that number. Altogether it is estimated that 5,000 of all arms will comprise the force entering the Waziri Hills under the Command of Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy, C.B. The corps "unattached to any Brigade" will form the advance guard on every occasion, together with a battery of artillery, which will be changed every day. The major portion of the cavalry will also accompany the advance guard. The plan of operations has not yet been divulged, but it is probably that the route taken by General Sir Neville Chamberlain in 1860 will be followed, *viz.*, that to Shahor and Kundi Ghur. Having destroyed the crops in that direction, the troops will return towards Zam. Should further operations be necessary, the force will, after being re-victualled, in all probability advance towards Makin, the principle Waziri village. Should a second advance take place, the Reserve Brigade, under Brigadier-General Gordon, C. B., will co-operate from Bannu, advancing through the Khissora defile. I do not pretend that what I have briefly sketched as the probable plan of operations will be the one followed. There are of course "shaves" innumerable in camp as to our movements, and although I wished to avoid giving currency to any of them, yet when the real plan is a sealed secret, the best one can do is to sift the few grains from the large amount of chaff.

Tank has been a busy scene for the last few days, as one Regiment after another arrived. The first to arrive was the 32nd Pioneers, which was followed on the 9th by the 1st Sikh Infantry and 1st Punjab Infantry on the 10th by the 6th Punjab Infantry and half of No. 2 Mountain Battery. On the 11th arrived from Banm 200 Cabres 4th Punjab Cavalry, and 2nd Punjab Infantry. The same morning brought 100 Cabres of the 1st Punjab Cavalry and the 3rd Punjab Infantry from Dera Ismail Khan. On the 12th the 4th Punjab Infantry and 3 guns of No. 4 Mountain Batty from Bannu, and No. 3 Mountain Battery and 4th Sikh Infantry from Dera Ismail Khan arrived, thus completing the expeditionary force under the command of Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy, C.B. General Kennedy was most punctilious in riding out to meet the various corps, the men in every instance cheering their General in a most hearty and spontaneous manner. On arriving at the camping grounds the Regiments were drawn up and inspected by the General, who afterwards addressed a few appropriate words to the British and Native Officers.

It must indeed be very gratifying to the General to find corps after corps arriving, looking as fit as possible for any amount of work. The men, it is needless to say, are enthusiastic as possible at the prospect of the coming expedition. The troops of the Dera Ismail Khan garrison have many scores to wipe off against the Waziris, for since the Tank outrage on 1st January 1879, they have had exceedingly heavy duties owing to all the outposts on this border having to be very largely increased.

Another matter which has tended to make the troops extra cheerful has been the promise of free rations on crossing the border. For this concession the troops are mainly indebted to the strenuous exertions of Deputy Surgeon-General A. De Renzy, C. B., strongly backed up by General Kennedy, C.B. This will be the first occasion on which such a concession has been made to the Frontier Force when engaged in purely border operations. An innoavtion in the matter of rations for native troops has been made at the suggestion of Deputy Surgeon-General A. De Renzy, C. B. It is that *meat* be issued in lieu of a wholly flour ration. While tending to keep the soldier in a better condition, it has the advantage of costing Government less than the authorised ration of flour only, and also of reducing the number of transport animals required by the Commissariat Department. The authorised ration for the native soldier is flour 2 lbs ; dal 4 ozs ; ghee 2 ozs.

The proposed scale is—flour 1½ lbs ; meat 12 ozs ; ghee 2 ozs, thereby effecting a saving of flour and dal to be carried by the Commissariat of 12 ounces per man per diem. This for a force of 5,000 fighting men for 15 days will effect a saving of 56,253lbs, equivalent to 176 camels or 352 mules at 4 and 2 maunds respectively. As it is proposed to give camp followers a meal ration also, the saving in carriage alone will be very great. In the foregoing calculation I have not taken into consideration the further saving effected in not having to carry forage for the animals. That can be dispensed with in case a meat ration is sanctioned by Government.

The rumours that some sections of the Mahsuds are anxious to accede to the Government conditions have not been received with equanimity by the force. It is argued that a tribe who committed such an unprovoked outrage as that on Tank, and who moreover have had some two years and four months to consider over the Government conditions, should not, at the last moment of assembling a force, be allowed to come to terms. This is a point which does not enter my province to enlarge upon, and I merely mention it as there is a very strong feeling in camp on the subject. The city of Tank has still very vivid traces of the Waziri raid. For one house that escaped being burnt, or which has since been rebuilt, I should think on a moderate computation there were 10 or 12 roofless and deserted. The city is a melancholy sight with its vast rows of roofless and tumbled-down tenements. I inquired from the natives of the city why more houses had not been rebuilt, and was given two reasons in reply. A large portion of the late inhabitants were very poor, so when the town was sacked by the Waziris, they lost their little all. Dispersing in various directions, they took up their permanent abode in the several villages that gave them shelter at first. The other reason given was that owing to the Waziris being blockaded, no wood suitable for rafters has come from across the border. The wood from the Waziri hills is very much cheaper than that which can be obtained in our own territory.

The Dera Ismail Khan district is an instance of what can be done by a Deputy Commissioner for his district. Under Major Macaulay the district has so changed as to be almost past recognition by those who knew it under his predecessor's regime. Trees have been planted, new roads laid out and kept in excellent order, mail carts run to Chichawutnee and Bannu, a bridge of boats has been constructed over the Indus, and many other various and vast improvements have been made. Even in this out-of-the-way place the improving hand of the Deputy Commissioner is evident. The new Sessions House has a very neat garden, with beautiful roses and other flowers in full bloom, and the roads are in better condition than those to be found in other frontier stations. I have often heard it stated in palliation of the disgraceful state of the roads of some of our frontier stations, that the Deputy Commissioner, is too much immersed in politics to have any leisure to attend to his district. It is a question, however, whether a little more attention to his district, and little less to politics by the Deputy Commissioner will not tend to improve our relations with the border tribes.

The Waziri *jirgha* or *council* has met in solemn conclave at Kaniguram to consider the terms offered them by Government. Regarding the payment of the fine there does not seem much difficulty, but the unconditional surrender of the ringleaders is what the tribe does not like. There is a devout wish that the Waziris will not comply with the Government demands, and the rumour that some sections are thinking of "caving in" has made us all uncomfortable.

It will be observed that Government have not enhanced the fine originally demanded, although the assembling of this force and the brigade at Bannu must have put the country to considerable expense. I trust the moderation of the Indian Government will not escape the notice of those "righteous Indignation Meetings" which are doubtless now being held in the mother country to induce the Secretary of State for India to countermand the expedition, and to send a few bales of moral pocket-handkerchiefs instead. Before our force can possibly enter the enemy's territory, the Waziris will have had a full week for the reconsideration of the Government conditions. If they can't make up their minds within that time, the sooner General Kennedy with his compact little force assists them to an understanding, the better for them, for us, and for the peace of this border for years to come.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

PARSEE REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly give me a corner for a few lines on the religious matter among the Parsees ? Before we go to the point of religious education among this small community, can we not unanimously request the *Rahnumai Mazdiasna Sabah* to settle the dispute between the two high priests, and appoint one of them as the leader of the community ?—Yours, &c.

Bombay, April 22. PARSEE.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe a letter in your issue of this day's date signed "Bombay Duck," which has somewhat puzzled me. It is quite true that the train starts from Beypore at a very early and inconvenient hour, 7-15 a.m. It used to be the custom to start the mail at 10 a.m., but our late Govenor, the Duke of Buckingham, hit upon a strange device to cure all the ills the Madras Railway Company is subject to, and decided that it was good for the health of the people of Calicut, who live seven miles from the Beypore Station, to force them out of their beds about 4 a.m. The train actually goes no slower than of yore, but time is killed at the stations, and the train brought into Pothanore, when it arrives punctually at the same hour as when the start was made at 10 a.m., instead of, as now, at 7-15.

Your correspondent states that, having to wait the day at Beypore, he was obliged to settle down in the waiting-room. This is a thing to me incomprehensible, seeing that there is a very good hotel upstairs (over the railway offices) with most moderate charges. The verandah of the hotel is large, open, and very cheerful and airy, and the bedroom accommodation excellent. I speak from ten years' experience. The inhabitants of Calicut and the surrounding towns and portions of the Malabar District have lately prepared a voluminous memorial for submission to Government praying for the following reforms :—

1.—A return to the old mail service.
2.—The extension of the line of rail to Calicut.

When the former of these boons is obtained, passengers from Bombay, who arrive at Beypore at daybreak, will have ample time to get their breakfasts and shake themselves down comfortably ere the train starts.

MADRASSEE.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band B. V. R. Corps, Esplanade Bandstand.
Lecture by Serjeant Atkinson at the University of Bombay, 5-15 p.m.
Recital of *Nand Batrisi* by Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 8-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Gwalior (s), from Shanghai ; Bokara (s), Sydney ; Savitri (s), Grangmouth ; I. G. S. Dalhousie, Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kashgar (s), to Melbourne ; Calcutta (s), Katthiawar Coast and Kurrachee ; Cohanim (s), Genoa ; Kate (s), Havre ; Khiva (s), China.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—Serjeant Atkinson will deliver his fifth University lecture this day at 5-15 p.m. Subject :—"The Empire of India, its Constitution, &c." All persons are invited.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening :—

March ......Urgan und Brandenburg....S. Lewengly.
Overture ....To Semiramide ....Rossini.
Valse ......Kate Kearney ....C. Coote.
Selection from Attilla ....Verdi.
Lancers ......Somebody's Luggage ......Coote.
Galop ....Politechnicker ....Kuhner.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Cohanim and the s. s. Kate left the dock yesterday.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.—The Victoria Loftus Troupe have been drawing good houses during the week. They had one change of programme during the week, and another is announced for to-night.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Rama Govind, a labourer, about eleven years of age, had his right hand injured by machinery on Thursday while at work in the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Mills, Tardeo. He was taken to the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.—Mr. Moshin bin Budroodeen Tyabji, son of Mr. Budroodeen Tyabji, Barrister, obtained a certificate of his age yesterday from Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with a view to present himself for the Civil Service examination in England.

LUNATICS AT LARGE.—Two insane soldiers escaped from the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, on Thursday night. One of them was arrested by the police at Colaba and taken back to the asylum, but the other is still at large. He is a young man about twenty years of age, dressed in a white coat and trousers, and a white helmet and puggree.

THEFTS.—Narayen Govind was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on six different charges of the theft of pots, belonging to six different parties, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for twelve months.—Lalla Bhawa and Gopal Nathoo were convicted by the same magistrate of stealing wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 43-8, belonging to three different persons, and was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months.

CURIOUS CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Parsee lad, named Rustomjee Dadabhoy, was charged before Mr. Cooper with criminal breach of trust in respect of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 82, belonging to Fatma, a nautch girl residing in Kazee Mohola. The complainant stated that she was an actress, and had formed the acquaintance of the prisoner about a fortnight ago through one of her fiddlers. The accused gave her to understand that he was a millionaire, and that he was so much enamoured of her that he desired to live with her and make her happy. At the first interview, he asked her to deliver to him her finger ring for measurement, as he wanted to present her with a valuable diamond ring. On the following day the prisoner asked for her silver anklets, stating that he wished to present her with gold ones of the same weight. The woman parted with her ornaments in the hope of obtaining the promised valuable presents. At a third interview, when the prisoner made a demand for another ornament, the woman suspected something wrong, and at once handed him over to the police, who traced the ornaments to a Marwaree shroff. The prisoner, in his defence, stated that he used to visit the complainant, and that it was at her special desire that he pawned the ornaments with the shroff. The magistrate convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Captain Brown, of the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Sardinia, was charged before Mr. Cooper with assaulting a steersman of the vessel, named Nizamoodeen Abdoola, on the high seas. The complainant stated in evidence that while on a voyage from Bombay to Calcutta one morning the Captain came up to him and found fault with his steering. He replied that he steered as well as he could, but the ship did not keep her course on account of the heavy gale that was blowing at the time. The Captain thereupon held him by his hands and gave him a blow on his face, causing one of his teeth to fall out. The accused, the witness further stated, was in the habit of striking the men on board the vessel. The magistrate said he would convict the defendant on his own confession. Nothing justified him in striking the man. His Worship exceedingly regretted that a man in the position of the accused should set such a bad example to his subordinate officers. From the experience of His Worship, which extended over a number of years, he knew that the native seamen performed their duties to the satisfaction of their employers, provided they were kindly treated. The defendant was fined Rs. 20, Rs. 15 out of which were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.—Mr. May, chief officer of the same vessel, was also charged before the same magistrate with assaulting Yessoof Ali, a calasee, on the high seas on the voyage to Bombay, but as there was not sufficient evidence, the defendant was simply warned and discharged.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock on board the ship Khersonese. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A large launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-20 a. m., and Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a. m. precisely.

IN THE HARBOUR.

CHAPLAIN—R. F. WINTER.

Divine Service will be held on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis on Sunday at 11 a. m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend. Also in the European General Hospital at 4 p. m., and in the library of the Bunder at 10-20 a. m. Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 6 p. m.

MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A MEETING of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace was held yesterday afternoon, in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee presiding. There were sixty-seven Justices present.

The Chairman said : Gentlemen,—We are met today to elect a member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of Dr. Macdonald, who has ceased to be a member by reason of his absence from Bombay for more than three consecutive months. Dr. Macdonald was one of the sixteen members of the Corporation elected by the Justices at the last election, soon after which he left for England, and as he has overstayed the three months during which he can under the Act retain his seat, a vacancy has taken place, which you are now called upon to fill up. There is only one candidate, gentlemen, and you will be glad to hear that he is Mr. Bapty, a well known citizen of Bombay, who was formerly a Municipal Corporator, and who, in that capacity, gave a great deal of satisfaction to the Corporation, and has done his duty well to the city. He will be proposed by the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation.

Dr. Blaney said he had much pleasure in offering for their acceptance Mr. Bapty as a member of the Corporation in the place of Dr. Macdonald. In making the recommendation, nobody could feel the loss which the Corporation had sustained by the absence of Dr. Macdonald, during a period of very trying sickness, more than himself. He was well acquainted with Dr. Macdonald's capacity to become a very active and useful member of the Corporaton of the city. He trusted that when that gentleman did return to Bombay, he would return in robust health, and would again, on some future occasion, be the nominee of the Justices. (Applause.) His (Dr. Blaney's) present business was with the nomination of Mr. Bapty. That gentleman possessed many qualifications for the post for which the Justices were asked that day to nominate him. He need not take up their time by entering into those qualifications, and would content himself merely by stating what they all knew to be a fact, that it was to Mr. Bapty they owed the Tulsi Water-supply. (Applause.) They could all appreciate what a blessing that had been to the city of Bombay. But nobody would appreciate that more than the 150,000 inhabitants of the city who received their supply from that source. Mr. Bapty stood unopposed that day for their acceptance. He (Dr. Blaney) had reason to believe that he stood unopposed, because his nomination had proved to be generally acceptable to the body of the Justices everywhere. The Justices present at the meeting looked upon Mr. Bapty's nomination with favour, and that gave him confidence to ask them to accept Mr. Bapty as a good and fair representative in the Municipal Corporation. (Applause.) With these remarks, Dr. Blaney proposed that Mr. James Bapty be elected a member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of Dr. Macdonald.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then read the following letter of Captain Walshe, which, he said, was received at a quarter-past 4 that afternoon :—

To the Clerk to H. M.'s Justice of the Peace, Bombay.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1881.

SIR,—With reference to the notice given by me at the meeting of the Bench of Justices held on the 9th December last, that I intended to put to the Chairman at the next meeting of the Justices certain questions, copies of which I laid on the table. My attention has been drawn to the fact that in the notice issued by you as Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace, calling a meeting to be held this day, for the purpose therein stated, no mention is made of the questions, formal notice of which I gave, as above stated.

2. I am advised that by reason of the omission of these questions from the list of business contained in your notice calling the meeting, it will not be competent for me to put the said questions.

3. Under these circumstances I have now the honour to state that I do not propose to bring the subject before the meeting called for this day. I, however, beg to reserve to myself the right to bring the matter forward hereafter in any form which may appear advisable, and I have to request that you will be good enough to lay this letter before the Bench at to-day's meeting.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. P. WALSHE, J. P.

The following are the questions of which notice was given by Captain W. P. Walshe at the meeting of the Bench of Justices on the 9th December last :—

To ask the Chairman of this meeting whether he can refer the Bench to any act, rule, regulation, or other recorded authority requiring, empowering, or authorizing the Bench to appoint such an office-bearer as "the permanent chairman" of H. M.'s Justices of the Peace for Bombay.

To ask the Chairman of this meeting whether, as a matter of fact, the Resolution of the Bench appointing C. P. Cooper, Esq., as Chairman on his accession to this office did not purport to appoint him as "permanent chairman," the word "permanent" having been specially included in the Resolution as it stands recorded in the minute book.

To ask the Chairman of this meeting whether, as a matter of fact, the word "permanent" was not omitted from the Resolution of the Bench appointing Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., C.S.I., as chairman, as it stands recorded in the minute book.

Assuming that the Justices in the absence of any Satutary or other recorded authority possess the inherent power of appointing "a permanent chairman" to preside over their meetings. To ask the Chairman of this meeting whether he considers it reasonable, prudent, or convenient that any member of the Bench (however fitted he may be for the position, and however popular he may be at the time of his election) should be appointed chairman for the term of his natural life.

The Chairman said, with reference to the letter read by him, that it was only necessary for him to state that when Captain Walshe brought forward his questions at a previous meeting of the Justices, it was ruled that he was out of order in putting those questions at that meeting. He was, however, allowed to read them in accordance with his desire, and after he had read them, he was told that he should send in his questions, when the next meeting was advertised, in a formal manner, and they would then be included in the list of business. But the questions were not received, so as to enable the Clerk of the Justices to include them in the list of business for that day. That was the explanation with which, he (the Chairman) thought the Bench would be satisfied. He for his part had been very much amused since the questions were put. He would have been very glad to answer them on that occasion, had Captain Walshe gained the consent of the Justices to put them to him. Since that was not done, he might only say that he would most readily answer them whenever they should be only brought forward.

The meeting then terminated.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry are expected from Kurrachee per the Indian Government steamer Tenasserim towing the sailing ship Czarewitch, on the 24th instant. They will, on arrival, be landed at the Prince's Dock, and will encamp at the Esplanade until probably the 27th instant, when they will be sent to Ahmedabad by two special trains, leaving the Grant Road railway station at 5 p. m. and the other at 6-30 p. m. on the same day. The strength of the regiment is :—In the Tenasserim :—2 European officers, 6 native officers 1 hospital assistant, 176 men, 95 followers, 160 horses and bullocks. In Czarewitch :—1 European officer, 4 native officers, 1 hospital assistant, 60 men, 57 followers, 44 horses, 66 ponies, and 15 bullocks.

The I. G. S. Dalhousie, Capt. W. Powell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 9th instant with 4 European officers, 5 native officers, 2 hospital assistants, 185 men, 8 women, 15 children, 35 followers, and 5 horses, of the 19th Regiment N. I. The Dalhousie brought also 64 men of different regiments, and 1 woman and 3 children of the 2nd Queen's. The following are the names of officers :—Colonel C. T. Heathcote, Major W. Marshall, Lieutenant C. R. Phillips, and Surgeon-Major Arnott, of the 19th Regiment N. I. The Dalhousie will sail again for Kurrachee on the 24th instant with 4 officers, 2 ladies, 1 warrant officer, 11 European soldiers, 1 woman, 5 followers, and 1 horse. The following are the names of the officers :—Capt. F. W. Snell, Lieut. Alexander, Lieut. E. W. Monteath, and Lieut. J. Monteath, of the 3rd Sind Horse.

THE SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE WESTERN INDIA S. AND W. MILLS.

THE Coroner's inquiry regarding the deaths of the seven native labourers, who were killed on the 12th instant, by the falling down of the iron-work of a loom-shed that was being erected at the premises of the Western India Spinning and Weaving Mills, was resumed on Thursday last at Dr. Blaney's bungalow at Byculla. Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appeared for Mr. Howarth, the engineer, and Mr. Thakurdas, of Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, on behalf of the company.

Mr. Howarth, on further examination, said that when the walls of the loom-shed were ready, and before the pillars were put up, he had some discussion with Mr. Hurrichund Sadashewjee, who proposed that the iron-work should be erected longitudinally from west to east in one or two lines, and that when those were arched over, other lines should be commenced. Witness said that he thought it bad to do so ; and in the discussion which ensued, angry words passed between him and Mr. Hurrichund in the presence of Mr. Govindjee, the agent, and others. He called Mr. Hurrichund's proposal a foolish one, and suggested that the girders should be bolted on to the wall ; and that if the arches were put down in short pieces, they would not be safe to couple up. He (the witness) also said that if the arches were put in cross-wise all at once, so as to finish one arch at a time, it would be safer than piecing them up in short lengths. He proposed to commence the work breadth-wise, and on all the nine lines together. Mr. Govindjee did not tell the witness that as he was going to put up the iron-work, he might do it as he thought proper ; nor did he (witness) at that interview ask Mr. Govindjee to give him the masonry work. Mr. Govindjee spoke to him about the scheme for putting up the iron-work, and said Mr. Hurrichund was a competent man and ought to know all about it. Witness in reply said that he would have nothing to do with it unless he had his own way in the matter. When Mr. Govindjee asked him to look after the putting up of the iron-work, he (witness) said that he would look after it as much as he could if it was put up crossways and bolted. It was subsequently put up crossways. Witness recollected going to Mr. Thakurdas' (solicitors') bungalow on Good Friday last, and in an interview he had with him he said that he looked after the work as far as he could. The witness would not swear that he told Mr. Thakurdas that the work was in his charge. He also remembered speaking to Mr. Thakurdas that Mr. Alcock had visited the work after the fall, and had said that the work was put up in a proper manner, and that the fall was due to accident. Mr. Govindjee told him that Mr. Thakurdas would act as solicitor for himself as well as the witness. When witness spoke to Mr. Thakurdas on that occasion, he regarded him as his solicitor. He did not tell Mr. Thakurdas that he understood he was his solicitor ; but he thought he was. He had to superintend the engines and boilers of the mill, and therefore could not spare much time to look after the loom-shed. The last job he did in England was to superintend the putting up of a five-storied fire-proof building, but he never put up a loom-shed in his life. The weight per square foot of the arches would be about 100 lbs.—an estimate which he had taken from Molesworth's Pocket-book of Engineering Formula. Witness believed himself to be competent to put up the iron-work of the loom-shed ; but at the same time he would say that there was a great deal more trouble to put up the iron-work because it was railway iron, and consisted of more pieces than specially-made girders. When he informed Mr. Govindjee that he had superintended the erection of a five-storied fire-proof building, he did not tell him that he acted on behalf of the firm in the capacity of clerk of the works. In the erection of the loom-shed, the pillars were not secured in any way to the stone base ; it was not customary to bolt the pillars at the base. Witness thought that it was not dangerous to put girders on such pillars. He did not know whether the stone bases of the pillars were firmly embedded in masonry. He superintended the work as a favour to Mr. Govindjee. He had seen many mills put up in England, in which the pillars were let into the stone bases in the same way which they were let in in the loom-shed.

Mr. Hurrichund Sadashew, being recalled, said that he was told by the agents that he would receive a handsome remuneration after the completion of the work. It was his duty to superintend the turning of the arches over the iron-works, putting concrete on top of the arches to make it a terraced roof, and nothing more. After the iron-work was finally completed, it was his duty to see that it was properly put up before he commenced turning the arches. He considered that he was entitled to five per cent. on the value of the work for three hours a week. He had never suprintended and been engaged in any out-door work on the G. I. P. Railway, where he was employed. He was engaged in preparing plans, estimates, and reports, and never had any experience in out-door work, except what he gained in private practice. He constructed the Coorla Mill, but he did not attend there every day while it was in course of erection. The last out-door work he did was building a godown in the Kaiser-i-Hind Mill about a year ago. For building the Coorla Mill he received a salary of Rs. 150 a month, and a present of Rs. 1,000 on its completion. He thought he did his duty to his employers in the Western India Mill by giving three hours a week to the loom-shed. The brick-work was stopped one or two months before the iron-work fell, but stone paving and the setting of blocks for the pillars was going on. He did not consider it his duty as architect and engineer to examine the fitting and erection of the iron-work, as that was let to Mr. Howarth, who undertook the fitting up and erection of the iron-work in the loom-shed before the work commenced and at the same time when the girders were being tested. This undertaking was given in his presence and that of Mr. Govindjee. The witness told Mr. Govindjee that as his time was limited, he would only look after the masonry work. It did occur to the witness as strange that Mr. Howarth should volunteer to erect both the masonry and the iron-work, until he explained to him that in England he had put up a five-storied fire-proof building. He did not think it unusual for an engineman to erect the iron-work of a building 300 ft. long and 105 feet broad. He thought Mr. Howarth was a competent man from the way in which he prepared the girders to be tested. So long as he was satisfied that the superstructure was strong and substantial to bear the weight of the brick arching and the concrete floor over it, he left the erection and fitting to Mr. Howarth. Witness was not aware that Mr. Howarth could give a limited time to the loom-shed. About a week before the erection of the iron-work began, the witness wanted Mr. Howarth to put up two rows of girders longitudinally supported on rows of pillars to be erected from west to east, because he wanted centres placed over the girders from the brick-work masonry on to the longitudinal girders. This necessitated the preparation of about 162 centres. Mr. Howarth said it was very foolish to have the construction of so many centres. He would go on putting in the pillars transversely from north to south. Witness told him that as an engineer he knew which was the best method for turning the arches, and if the arches cracked and baked, he was responsible for it, and so they came to high words. No mention was made about bolting the girders to the stone-work.

At this stage, the inquiry was adjourned until this afternoon.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 22.

(Before Sir CHARLES SARGENT in Chambers.)

ARREST BEFORE JUDGMENT.

HASSUMBHOY VISRAM AND OTHERS VS. HENRY CLAPHAM AND ANOTHER.

CAPTAIN JOHN HENDERSON, master of the steamer Hutton, who was arrested this morning by a Sheriff's bailiff under a writ of attachment before judgment, issued under section 478 of the Civil Procedure Code, was placed before his Lordship. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Prescot, of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, for Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., the agents of the owner of the steamer.

By a charter-party dated 20th September, 1880, executed between Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., agents for the defendants, and Essa Ahmed, the assignor of the plaintiffs, the steamer Hutton was hired at Rs. 18,000 per month for a voyage between Calcutta and Bombay. The plaintiffs, who had paid Rs. 18,000 to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., on behalf of Essa Ahmed, were ready to pay the balance in respect of the hire of the vessel and to collect the freight according to the terms of a subsequent agreement, but the agents refused to recognise the plaintiffs as assignees. On the arrival of the steamer in Bombay on the 2nd instant, Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. refused to allow plaintiffs to collect the freight or to render any account of the freight collected by them. Plaintiffs, therefore, filed this suit for an account, claiming the balance after deducting what was due to defendants for the hire of the steamer and for Rs. 400 damages for the wrongful acts of the defendants. The writ of attachment was obtained on the 20th instant, on the ground that the Hutton was loading in Bombay harbour and was about to proceed on a voyage to Liverpool.

Mr. Prescot argued that the plaintiffs had made no case against the captain at all, for he was no party to the contract. Under the charter-party payments were to be made to the owner, not to the captain ; and the whole of the charter-party was so worded as to make the owner the responsible party. The captain signed the contract only so far as to make him responsible for his own acts.

The Judge said that did not matter. By signing the contract, the captan made himself liable.

Mr. Prescot.—The captain does not contract for himself, but for the owner.

The Judge.—He is always supposed to be entering into a contract for the owner, but the merchant shipping law makes him personally reponsible. A captain stands in a different position from ordinary agents. He is just as liable as if he signed the whole contract himself.

Mr. Prescot submitted that the captain was liable only to the extent to which he made himself liable under the terms of the contract, and no more. He says : "I, as the agent for the owners, contract to do so and so ;" and he is responsible to that extent only.

Mr. Lang said his clients were perfectly willing to take Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.'s security for what the captain might be found liable for.

Mr. Prescot said his clients were the people who had got the money, and that they were ready to pay money into court against any judgment that might be passed against the captain.

Mr. Lang said about Rs. 10,000 were due to his clients.

Mr. Prescot undertaking to pay into court Rs. 10,000, captain Henderson was released. Costs of this application to be costs in the cause.

(Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT AND MR. JUSTICE MELVILL.)

THE AMERICAN CLAIMANT'S CASE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GOODS OF COJA CAZAR DE GREGORIO.

TO-DAY was the eleventh and last day of the hearing of the case, which commenced before their Lordships on the 31st ultimo. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, appeared for the petitioners ; and the Advocate-General, Mr. Latham, and Mr. Farran, instructed by the Government Solicitor, for the Secretary of State. This was a petition by Adrienne Skinderoglou and other children of Jacob and Joseph Skinderoglou, who claimed to be entitled to the whole of the estate of the intestate Coja Cazar de Gregorio, submitting that none of the persons to whom payments had been made out of the estate had any claim thereto ; and that such payments did not bind them (petitioners) or affect their right to the whole of the monies forming part of the estate together with their accumulations. They prayed that a decree may be passed to divide the estate among them ; that out of the monies in the hands of the Accountant-General they may be paid the costs of the petition and of the proceedings connected with it ; and that the sum of Rs. 1,33,[illegible], with the interest thereon from 1st August 1868, may be decreed to be repaid by the Secretary of State to the Accountant-General ; and by that officer, after deducting payment of costs, to the petitioners. Mr. Inverarity concluded in the afternoon his reply on behalf of the petitioners ; and their Lordships reserved judgment.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE WEST.)

EIGHTH DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

THE case against S. Moorga Chetty, charged with dishonestly receiving and retaining the proceeds of six bills of exchange, aggregating about Rs. 26,000, knowing them to be stolen property, was proceeded with before the same jury. Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Starling for the defence. Several additional witnesses were called for the prosecution, whose evidence occupied the court the greater part of the day and in the afternoon Mr. Starling addressed the jury on behalf of the accused, laying considerable stress on the fact that he had been debarred from calling witnesses on his behalf, who were at Mauritius. His Lordship having concluded his summing up at 7-25 p.m., the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of guilty. At Mr. Starling's request his Lordship reserved the point of jurisdiction, and deferred passing sentence until the question had been disposed of. His Lordship said he would also refer to the other Judges a point about which he had little doubt himself, namely, as to the legality of his refusing to grant a commission to Mauritius. The Sessions were adjourned at 7-45 p.m. until Monday morning, and the prisoner was ordered to be detained in jail.

BENGAL.

DEATH OF MR. T. H. MOSLEY.—It is with very great pain and regret that we have to announce the death, from cholera, at the early age of forty-six, of Mr. Thomas Henry Mosley, of Messrs. Gisborne and Company. Mr. Mosley will be sorely missed by the many friends who knew, and prized him in Calcutta.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION UNDER THE STAMP ACT.—A number of cases have lately transpired, all involving an important question under the Stamp Act. A few of those cases have been disposed of by Mr. Ameer Ali, the magistrate, others are still pending, and more are expected to be brought before him. The prosecutions are at the instance of the Collector, and the defendants are all Marwarees, the charge against them originating in their peculiar mode of transacting business. One *Kotee* disposes of, it may be, a quantity of piece-goods to another when a *boorja* as it is called, that is, a memo of the transaction is written. At the due date this paper is produced to the purchaser, who pays the money, taking a receipt for the payment on the back of the *boorja*. Usually the money is received by some servant of the *kotee* who signs the receipt for it, and of course is bound to affix a stamp to the receipt. This it appears was omitted in the cases in question, and although the unstamped receipts were given and received long ago, the fact transpired only very lately, when the receipts along with other papers had to be filed in certain suits in the High Court. This coming to the knowledge of the Collector gave rise to the prosecutions referred to, which are all against the *koteewallahs* themselves, and not their servants. The cases being instituted under clause 2, Section 61 of Act I. of 1879, the first clause refers to bills of exchange cheques, and promissory notes, and the second clause runs as follows :—"Any person executing or signing otherwise than as a witness any other instrument chargeable with duty without the same being duly stamped, &c." The Magistrate has hitherto held that under this section the principals are liable for the unstamped receipts, although not executed or signed by themselves but by their servants. In the cases still pending it is contended for the defence that as it is a quasi-criminal prosecution, it can only be dealt with by the magistrate exclusively in its criminal aspect, and the defendants cannot be vicariously visited with punishment for an act not done by them but by others, even though those others be their servants. This is the point that awaits decision. The full penalty is Rs. 500, and as there are some twenty-five or thirty cases, apart from the question of principle, a considerable amount of money is involved in these prosecutions.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

A SPORTING RAJAH.

THE following account of a shooting expedition is by the Rajah of Bobbili :—

"*April 3rd.*—On Sunday morning I started on horseback at a quarter to 5 a. m., and arrived at the foot of the hill, on which I had been informed there were a number of bears. At 6 the hill-men placed my attendants and myself in a row on the north-west side of the hill. Afterwards some of the hill-men went up to the summits of the peaks of the hills, to see what direction the bears would take when driven from their lair. The beaters threw stones into the bushes, and into the valleys, where they thought the bears were likely to be. At nearly 8 a. m., three bears came towards one of us ; he fired and missed. In the same way three others also fired at them with the result that the biggest of the bears received a slight wound on the right fore-leg. Then the three bears ran over the top of the hill to the southern side. The hill-men on the peaks marked where they had gone, and sent word to me that there would be another chance of getting a shot at them, if I came to the southern side of the hill. Accordingly, I went there. It was then 11 a. m. After I had taken some refreshment, the hill-men placed us in the usual manner on the side of the hill. Soon after they had begun to throw stones into the bushes, the same three bears came towards me, walking slowly. I shot the biggest of them, but unfortunately the ball struck her too far behind the shoulder. Subsequently she rolled over on the ground, and the young ones rolled over her. Then I fired the second barrel. The bullet hit one of the young ones on the head, and killed her on the spot. As the mother was still rolling on the ground, and as I had three or four guns with me, in conseqence of the obstacles in the way, I think I had to fire nearly ten shots before I could make it safe to close with her. Although she received five or six of these shots, yet, unfortunately, none of them, hit her in a vital part. Thinking that she could do no harm, I sent a man to put her out of misery with a spear. In the meantime the other young one went in the direction of two of my followers, who were stationed together. They fired simultaneously, and both of them hit her, one hitting her in the head, and the other in the neck. All three were females. The mother was a moderately big one, and only a few days before killed a man while he was cutting wood. The other two were three-quarters grown, and apparently about a year and a half old. Afterwards I took some refreshment under the shade of some trees in a garden at the foot of the hills, and returned home by 4 o'clock p. m."—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE SUICIDE OF DR. LUNDY AT ALLAHABAD.

THE death of Brigade-Surgeon E. L. Lundy (to which we alluded briefly in our issue yesterday), and the sad circumstances connected with it, have cast quite a gloom over this station, where for the last three years he has been so well known and so much respected. It appears that in consequence of some matters which he wished to settle, Dr. Lundy returned to Allahabad from Deolali a few days back. On the night previous he appeared to be in good hopes about his troubles ; but on Tuesday morning, at 7-30, he went over to the Regimental Hospital and obtained there some three or four drachms of poison. On being interviewed afterwards by the medical officer and the apothecary, he stated that he had sent the bottle to the hotel ; but this evidently was not the case, as the cork was subsequently found in his carriage, and the bottle has not been seen since. On his arrival at his hotel about 10 o'clock, he told the proprietor that he did not wish for any breakfast, and went straight to his room. Two men were despatched to the hotel with a view to the recovery of the bottle in question ; but unfortunately the deed had been done before their arrival, for, on being admitted to Dr. Lundy's room, they found him lying on his bed breathing heavily and quite unconscious. Every possible medical assistance was promptly rendered (there being three or four medical men in the hotel at the time) ; but to no purpose, and he died a few minutes afterwards. We believe that the result of the inquest was that the deceased had met his death by posion while in an unsound state of mind. The funeral took place yesterday morning at the military cemetery, and was attended by the whole of the 2-22nd and a large number of military officers of the garrison. There were the usual military honours. The firing party, 200 rank and file of the 2-22nd Regiment, was commanded by Colonel Glass ; the pall-bearers were Colonels M. Clerk, Thornton, R.A., Birch, 35th N. I., and Surgeon-Major Ashton. Dr. Lundy leaves a wife and family. The deceased was an officer of long and distinguished services. He served all through the Crimea, being present at Alma, Balaklava, and the fall of Sebastopol. He was with the 64th Regiment throughout the Persian Campaign of 1857, also took part in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, being with Havelock's Column, and at the defence of the Alum Bagh, defeat of the Gwalior mutineers at Cawnpore, as well as several other minor operations. (For this he obtained a year's service.) Dr. Lundy was personally thanked by the Duke of Cambridge for the excellent arrangements he made for the embarkation of the troops from Varna to the Crimea. General Neile also specially thanked him for his good services when in charge of the sick and wounded at Cawnpore. Dr. Lundy possessed the Crimean medal (3 clasps), the Persian medals and Mutiny medals, with clasps, and the Turkish medal.—*Pioneer*, April 21.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1 p.m.

1 Handsome Bay Arab horse, height 14½ goes in single and double harness.

1 Handsome light strong buggy in very good order, (nearly new).

1 Pair handsome fast-trotting well-matched grey Arab horses, the property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

1 handsome English built dog cart in excellent order painted dark green.

1 handsome small fashionable pony dog-cart with a fast trotting dun color pony and harness.

1 buff tail tiger skin bull-dog.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla, next door to P. Hamilton and Co., Undertakers, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Geo. Norville, Esq., changing his residence.

The property is now on view.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 32, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany brass-bound grand square piano by "Messrs. Soundy and Co.," especially made for India, a handsome 4 seated open carriage, two handsome child's ponies, a first-rate Jafferabad cow with calf, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. Martin Wood, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF MANGLORE TILES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder by order of Dhurumdass Samidass, and on account and at the risk of P. S. Souza and A. M. De Souza.

About 19,000 H. Mann and Co.'s Manglore's Tiles, ex "Duria Balimbar," "Dhislia Pursad," "Eshwanti" and "Salamati," transhipped at Dewgur from Pattimar "Chundraban."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder—

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes, and suitable of many varieties of work, in small lots to suit purchasers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 21, Albion Place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of Thomas Kealy, Esq., the same comprises cut glassware, dinner, desert, and breakfast services, plated cruet, breakfast, pickle and sauce frames, tea and coffee services, epergne, biscuit box, butter pot, table spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, reading lamp, table cutlery by Mappins, kerosine table lamp, blackwood furniture, such as dining, round, pier, side, washhand and dressing table, conversation couches, drawing-room, dining, easy, low and folding chairs, side board, whatnot, double screens, camp cots, reclining couches, hatstand, wardrobe, chest-of-drawers, clothes press, dressing glass, time-piece, table ornaments, dispense and cook-room furniture, books, wearing apparels, jewellery, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property in New Line or Lohar Chawl Street.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises (if not previously disposed of by private contract) the following valuable property:—

All that piece of ground (partly Government and partly fazundurree) together with the messuage or dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon, situate on the south side of New Line or Lohar Chawl Street, in the sub-district of Fort, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 620 and one-fourth square yards or thereabouts, and which said piece of Government ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6, and the said messuages and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 6, 14, and 15, and are bounded on the east partly by the property of Ruckmabai, widow, and partly by Colbhatwady Lane, on the west by the property of Ragoonath Runchordji and Bapooji, on the north by the New Line or Lohar Chawl Street, and on the south by the property of Wittoba Ragoba and others.

The above properties are now in the occupation of the owner and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by publice auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases white mulls.
5 ,, Persian prints.

On account and at the risk of Esmalljee Essoobbhoy—AD—30—RM—1869—17 cases matches.

AT 2 P.M.

1 thorough bred bull-terrier, the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 129 of 1881.
HAJEE SYDICK HUBIB, vs PEERBHOY ESSUBJEE and another.

On MONDAY next, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder by consent of the parties in the above suit.

148 bundles or baskets of dammer.
4850 pieces of sapan wood.
650 Singapore planks.
1250 Do. do.
130 pieces of sapan wood.

In small lots to suit purchaser's.

ON WEDNESDAY next the 27th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, behind the Colaba Depot, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, pictures, and (if not previously disposed of) a strong chesnut Arab horse, the property of Captain W. S. Clarke, Staff Officer.

The property will be on view on and after MONDAY, the 25th instant.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome carved and french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class mahogany pianoforte, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Wilson Bell, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms 20 cases fresh stores, imported for the Creation Room of a Regiment, comprising moirs, assorted jams and jellies, orange marmalade, soups, essences, tart fruits, mustard, herrings, a-la sardines, potted meat, asparagus, arrowroot, corn flour, cheese, bacon, sausages, condensed milk, chocolate and milk, cocoatina, lobsters, findon, haddocks, oysters, tomatos, pearl barley, sago, tapioco, fresh salmon, sundries, biscuits, extract of meat, pickles, sauces, olives, hair, tooth, coat, and nail brushes, dressing combs, dressing cases, sponge and sponge bags, soap, harness, composition, tobacco pouches, tobacco, meerschaum and briarwood pipes, stationery, purses, &c.

SALE OF unserviceable stores and well seasoned Pedowk and Baboolwood suitable for the use of carriage builders and fancy furniture manufacturers.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Factory, at Colaba, on TUESDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores, such as tools, leather pieces, and brass filings, and about 50 tons of well-seasoned Pedowk and Baboolwood pieces, too small for ordance purposes, but suitable for use of carriage builders and fancy furniture manufacturers.

Particular attention is invited to the Padowk wood, which will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

ON FRIDAY, the 29th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 2, Grants Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of J. H. Mungawin, Esq., proceeding to England.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET.

ON SATURDAY, the 7th May at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of Bai Dhunbaiji and Bai Bhicaiji, the widow and daughter respectively, and the executrix of the will of the late Nowrojee Muncherjee Moola, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mowjee Madhowjee Mistry, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 11th day of January 1879.

All that piece of Government ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Khoja street in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur without the Fort of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mowjee Madhowjee Mistry, formerly assessed under No. 27 and now under No. 28, containing by admeasurement 110 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of the Land Revenue under No. 373, and bounded on the east by the said Khoja Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north formerly by the house of Shaik Hoosein bin Shaik Ahmed, and now by the house of Goree Balea, and on the south by the house formerly belonging to Canoo Ramjee, and now belonging to Mucktool Bheestee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1881.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Vanda and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldic Rose, 96, Strand, 128, Regent-Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 11.)

INDIA—MADURA AND MALABAR DISTRICTS.

SLIGHT ALTERATION IN LIGHTS.

PAUMBEN PASS—GULF OF MANAR.

THE PORT OFFICER, Madras, notifies that, in consequence of certain repairs at the Paumben Light-house, the range of visibility of the light will be diminished from the 10th April, 1881; from which date it will only be seen about 7 miles off.

TELLICHERRY—MALABAR COAST.

Notice is also given that the light at Tellicherry will in future be exhibited from a tower near the flagstaff, and at an elevation of 70 feet above the sea, instead of from the flagstaff as heretofore.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 1st April, 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Light list for 1881.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Light list for 1881.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
HORNBY ROW.

Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.

Bombay, January, 1880.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS ....Rs. 78
KILDERKINS ....,,

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.

NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	,, 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	58 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	,, 17 8	,, 20 8
Geisenheimer	,, 18 8	,, 21 8
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	..
Hochheimer	,, 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer	,, 26 12	,, 29 12
Marcobrunner	,, 30 8	,, 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 8	..
***BRANDY.**		
Boulestin & Co.'s do. ** 2 stars	,, 20 0	
Do. do. *** 3 stars	,, 24 8	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * 1 star Brandy	,, 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy *** 3 stars	,, 32 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	,, 22 0	,, 24 0
Chateau Divian	,, 22 0	,, 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	,, 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	,, 22 0	,, 24 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 5 4	Rs. 3 4
Copenhagen Pale Ale	Rs. 6 0	..
Do. do. (1 doz.)		Rs. 3 8
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	,, 24 0	..
GERMAN SAUSAGES.		
Cervelatwurst	Rs. 1 8 per tin.	
Mettwurst	1 6 ,,	

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
SPARKLING WINES. From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 42 0	,, 44 0
Goldlack, extra dry	,, 50 0	,, 52 0
From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRIK, SCHIERSTEIN.		
Rheingold (Sparkling Hock)	Rs. 42 0	Rs. 44 0
Sparkling Hock	,, 30 0	..
,, Moselle	,, 30 0	..
Rheingau Champagne	,, 30 0	..
CLARETS. From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Médoc	Rs. 11 0	13 0
St. Estèphe	12 0	15 0
Haut Canon	14 0	17 0
Margaux	16 0	19 0
Chateau Larose	25 0	28 0
,, Mouton Rothschild	35 0	..
STILL HOCK. From the WINE-GROWERS' COMPANY, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	..
Deidesheimer	17 8	..
Liebfraumilch	22 0	..
Hochheimer	22 0	..
Rüdesheimer	26 12	..
Marcobrunner	30 8	..
From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRICK, SCHIERSTEIN.		
Niersteiner	Rs. 17 0	20 0
Hochheimer	39 8	42 8
Marcobrunner	40 0	43 0
Liebfraumilch	47 0	50 0
Johannisberg Cabinet	52 0	55 0
Schloss Vollradser	55 0	58 0
WHITE WINES. From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	Rs. 21 0	..
Chtâeau Yquem	,, 45 0	..
BITTERS. From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Vin d'Harib	Rs. 37 0	...
BRANDY. From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Cognac Fine Champagne—Red Bars	Rs. 25 0	..
Gold	,, 30 0	..
GERMAN BEER.		
St. Pauli	Rs. 5 8	..
Pilsner	5 0	..

SIGG-SULZER & CO.

April 1880.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

ITALIAN STUDIO OF ARTS.

PROFESSOR G. GIBELLO,
SCULPTOR, PAINTER AND DECORATOR,

WILL EXECUTE every kind of works in GILDING, RELIEF, PLASTER and ARTIFICIAL WOOD TERRA COTTA, &c.; Slabs in artificial marble and in Italian Stucco lucids at very moderate prices.

No. 2, Portuguese Church Lane, Girgaum.

THE OLDEST BAKERY,
"WELL KNOWN"
RESTAURANT,
No. 78, NEW SONAPOOR ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash. Rs. a. p.
Ice-Cream (of sorts) per glass	0 3 0
Ham (Treacher & Co.'s), per pound	0 15 0
Bacon, (do.)	0 15 0
Cheese (Dutch) per pound	0 13 0
Do. (English) per pound	0 12 0
Paris Confectionery, and Chocolate, per pound	3 0 0
French Apple sugar (gré de pomme), per dozen	1 8 0
Fruit Chocolate (Nauget e lepert), per dozen	1 8 0
English Confectionery, according to quality	—
Calcutta Confectionery, per pound	0 8 0
Cheese Cakes, Currants, Sponge, Sliced macaroon, and Wedding macaroon, per dozen	1 2 0
Mince-pie, per dozen	2 4 0
Jam Puffs, ,,	1 4 0
,, ,, (large size), per dozen	2 8 0
,, Tartlets (small size), per dozen	1 8 0
Oyster patties, (by order) per dozen	3 0 0
Mutton patties, ,, ,,	3 0 0
Muscat Halva pieces, per dozen	1 2 0
Nagar biscuits, per pound	0 8 0
,, Sweesberry biscuits, per pound	0 12 0
,, mixed biscuits, per pound	0 8 0
,, butter biscuits, per pound	0 8 0
Bombay biscuits, annas 6 to Re. 1 per pound	1 0 0
Syrups of sorts, (Crosse and Blackwell's), per dozen bottles	10 0 0
Bombay syrup, per dozen bottles	4 8 0
Bread, first sort, 8 pounds per Re. 1	1 0 0
Dinner rolls, 30 per Re. 1, by order	1 0 0
Messrs. Bapty Brothers' flour bread, each	0 1 6
American butter, 2 lbs. tin	2 8 0
,, ,, 1 lb.	1 8 0
Cheroots of sorts	

Wedding Cakes, ornamented, Christening Cakes, and Ice-cream in great variety, supplied at the shortest notice.

Large quantities will be charged at moderate price.

R. S. PINTO, Proprietor.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD,
TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS,
BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM,
CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS,
DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES
of various sizes,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are the only recognized Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India.

We are also recognized Shippers on the London Market.

Our House in India was founded in 1842.

And in Europe in 1815.

Every description of both popular and suitable Wines for this climate may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS:
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS:
REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CASH. per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Case. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Ra. a.
		BORDEAUX.		
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After-Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	,, Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	,, Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	,, La Rose (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9 4	12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
13 0	15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	13 8	15 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..
		BURGUNDY.		
33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..
		CHAMPAGNE.		
55 8	58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0	61 0
53 8	56 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	56 0	59 0
31 8	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	..
35 4	..	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	..
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	28 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	30 0
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0	49 0
28 12	30 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0
		SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.		
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0
		STILL GERMAN WINES.		
40 8	..	Hock, Marcobrunner	42 8	
33 12	..	Liebfraumilch	35 8	
29 8	31 8	Hock Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
17 4	..	Carlowitz	18 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	SHERRY.		CREDIT Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. 1, rare old	gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera	..	30 8
28 4	Amoroso, superior	black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry,	pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine flavour,	yellow seal	17 8
27 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior	black seal	39 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.		Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
		PORT.		
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine .. red seal	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..
		LIQUEURS.		
49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow ,,	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 0	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	,, fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 10	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar, Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac.	15 8
13 0	,,	13 8
11 4	,,	11 8
10 8	,,	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 ,, .. ,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. 4 ,, .. ,, 4 0 ,,

Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8 12	Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH.	4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices

THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE.
THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ONCE A WEEK.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUMDADUNA, 78, Cumball A. Hill.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,

And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ENGLISH GOODS.

VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WARE HOUSEMEN.
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS)
ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

INVITE attention to their ILLUSTRATED 220-PAGE CATALOGUE, sent (with patterns) post free. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes. Wines and Spirits; Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c. &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Merchants, Store Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, and
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key at Rs. 40.
In German Silver case with key ,, 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless ,, 60.
In fine Silver case with key ,, 60.
In fine Silver case keyless ,, 70.

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases ... ... ,, 30.
In semi-Hunting ... ... ,, 35.

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,
EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & CO., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brims. Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE LATE EARL MAYO, late Governor-General of India.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HON. W. P. ADAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner of Cyprus.
LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kemaoon.
LIEUT-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London, Extra Quality," with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

IRON-FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY, would call the attention of intending purchasers of Pianos to their extensive and varied stock, the largest in India. S. & Co. are appointed Agents for—

ERNST KAPS, Dresden.
E. KRAUSS, Stuttgart.
F. MAACK, Hamburg.
GERHARD ADAMS, Wesel.
ERNST ROENISCH, Dresden.
SMITH ORGAN Co., Boston.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS
by other well-known makers.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE, AT RS. 450,

with entire iron frame, and double check action, which is unequalled for tone, touch, and strain-resisting qualities.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES
FOR
RAILWAY STATIONS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS PRISONS, HALLS, OFFICES, &c.

Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

CLOCKS (striking)					TIMEPIECES (not striking)
Rs. 135*	... 12 in.	Mahogany,	chain and fusee,	plate glass	Rs. 70
,, 240	... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto lever escapement gold hairspring.	,, 130
,, 175	... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	Bracket	,, 65
,, 225	... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto Finest Finish	,, 80
,, 325	... 24 in.	Teak	ditto	for Halls	,, 195
,, 365	... 24 in.	ditto	ditto	winding and setting behind	,, 240

AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES
of thirty different kinds ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 each

MARBLE AND DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS
in great variety.

PALKI AND TRAVELLING CLOCKS,

one of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction, striking hours and half hours	Rs. 85 to	Rs. 140
do do on a gong	125	225
do and chiming quarters	200	400
Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles	55	185

PALKI TIMEPIECES

(not striking) a number of choice designs	40	75

Repairs of every kind executed in a superior manner.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.

BOMBAY,
2, Rampart Row.

POONA,
1, East Street.

WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS.

ARTICLES OF UTILITY AND ORNAMENT IN

BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED PLATEDWARE.

	Rs. a.
Breakfast Cruets, in numerous elegant patterns	from 8 0
Beer Mugs, a large variety of patterns and designs	,, 10 0
Biscuit Boxes, a very choice assortment of artistic patterns	,, 18 0
Butter Dishes, a variety of attractive patterns	,, 18 0
Cruet Frames, three, four or six bottles	,, 12 0
Claret Jugs, with metal, glass or porcelain body	,, 20 0
Candlesticks, with straight or tulip shades, per pair	,, 20 0
Cake Baskets, in many ornamental designs	,, 25 0
Dishes, Vegetable or Beefsteak, in sets or separately	,, 65 0
,, Triflange, three compartments in one Dish	,, 80 0
Dessert Knives and Forks in cases, plated, ivory, or pearl handles	,, 55 0
Egg Frames in various sizes and styles	,, 30 0
Fish Carvers in cases, various patterns	,, 18 0
Fish Knives and Forks, in cases, pearl, ivory or plated handles	,, 85 0
Ice Pails, several descriptions	,, 10 0
Ice Pitchers, the best manufactured	,, 45 0
Inkstands, a great variety, suitable for presentation	,, 8 0
Knife Rests, in numerous devices, per pair	,, 3 0
Muffineers, in cases or separately	,, 7 0
Menu Stands, shell, crown, bird and other patterns, per doz	,, 6 0
Napkin Rings, in cases of six, or separately	,, 1 8
Pickle Frames, two pure cut glass bottles	,, 25 0
Salvers in all sizes, engraved or embossed	,, 20 0
Salt Cellars, in set, in cases or separately	,, 12 0
Soda Water Stands, for 3 Bottles	,, 16 0
Sardine Boxes to take original box	,, 18 0
Tea and Coffee sets, in numerous patterns	,, 150 0
Teapots in great variety of styles and sizes	,, 6 8
Toast Racks	,, 10 0
"Tantalus" Liquor Frame	,, 150 0

SPOONS AND FORKS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

CUTLERY TO SUIT ALL REQUIREMENTS.

DETAILED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to

DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS
FOR
LIGHT BRIDGES, ROOFS, &c., &c.

FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:

6″ by 3″	weighing 15 lbs. per foot		In lengths of 29 feet and upwards.
8″ by 4″	,, 24 ,, ,,		
9½″ by 4″	,, 28 ,, ,,		
10″ by 4½″	,, 31 ,, ,,		
10″ by 4½″	,, 33 ,, ,,		Length 17 feet.
12″ by 5″	,, 43 ,, ,,		,, 23 ,,

BURN & CO.,
Howrah Iron Works, Howrah.

SAMUELSON'S PATENT LAWN MOWERS.
"THE FAVOURITE."

THIS Machine is of new design and it works easily and silently. Its construction is marvellously simple, and by a careful arrangement of the gearing, it is well adapted to cut close up to trees and the verge of flower beds and borders. They can be had in the following sizes:—

8 Inch	Rs. 38
10 ,,	,, 50
12 ,,	,, 60
14 ,,	,, 75
16 ,,	,, 90

Our first supply of Garden seeds is expected from England early in May next.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TIGERS!
TIGERS!
TIGERS!

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

NOTICES.

EDUCATION.

COACHING on the OXFORD SYSTEM.—An OXFORD GRADUATE, of many years' experience as a teacher in England and in India, and possessing the very highest testimonials as an English Scholar, is desirous of opening private classes for young men preparing for College or for the various Public Examinations. Best references given and required. Advertiser has arrived in Bombay. Letters to be addressed to "OXONIENSIS," care of the MANAGER of this Paper. Terms to be had personally from Advertiser by arranging a meeting.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir Oiled and Unoiled; Lines; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

The price for Manilla Ropes is Rs. 27-8-0 per Cwt. For further information, apply to

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS,

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel		lbs. each.
F F	11-8 do.		do.
F F F	12 do.		do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.		
F F	do.	9	do.
F F F	do.	10	do.
F ½	do.	10	do.
F F	do.	10	do.
F F F	do.	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., nett cash.

Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE large sum of upwards of FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING is paid annually by this office to the representatives of deceased Policy holders.

THE INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims are upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A HALF STERLING.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £800,000.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary.

BOMBAY BRANCH, 14, RAMPART ROW.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ....£300,690
,, 1872 ....£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,015,143	1873	£2,645,503
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,049,150

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an Endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED
at age 25, would cost about FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30, EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35, TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
at age 40, TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45, FOURTY-ONE RUPEES a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases:—death may occur before the intended provision is made:—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

MANAGER AND ACTUARY
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.

N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate value, which cannot lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

PARENTS residing in INDIA may hear of a suitable HOME for their little children by communicating with Mrs. BARRY COLE, SHANKLIN PARSONAGE, Isle of Wight. References kindly permitted to Revd. G. W. Southouse, late Rector of Shanklin, now of Deepdene, Hythe, Southampton, and to Lieut.-Colonel St. John, C.S.I., Kandahar.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

J. B. WHITE & BROS.' PORTLAND CEMENT,
THE ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CELEBRATED CEMENT was awarded First Prize at the SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, being the result of scientific testing held there, and in which this Cement surpassed all others of English Manufacture by full 20 per cent.

Messrs. J. B. WHITE and BROS. have received testimonials from Engineers and Contractors of the highest standing and repute in all parts of the world as to the excellence of this favourite Cement.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Sole Agents.

Bombay, 19th April, 1881.

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All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
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whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. YLANG YLANG, FRANGIPANNE, GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET POWDER, FLORIDA WATER, BROWN WINDSOR SOAP

Sold everywhere.

GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.

Observe Trade Mark.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

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ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

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